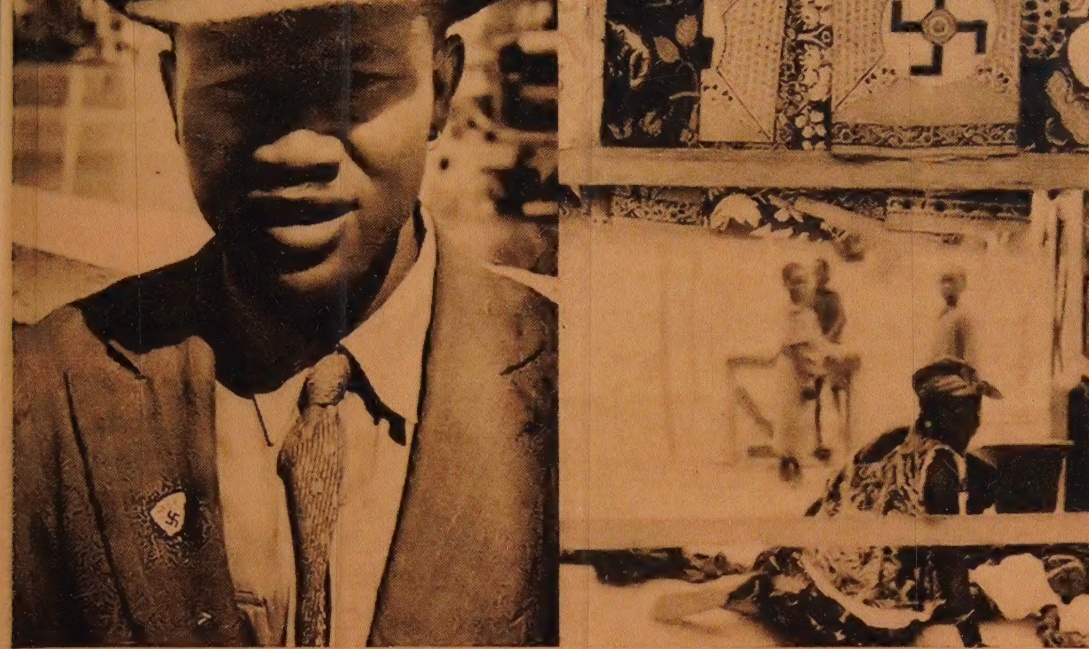

Nazis are capitalizing on the swastika's traditional meaning among Africa

BLACK NAZIS: Fritz Delfs, leader of the Nazis in Tanganyika, the former German East Africa that Hitler is demanding, soft-pedals Aryan supremacy credo in propounding Nazi ideology, and capitalizes traditional

zon of sending station. RCA engine report intermittent reception at Ri erhead, L. I., of London telecas This proves telecast rays are not ways lost in space after traveling the horizon. May open means of te

Black Nazis

Weronika Kuzniar

use of the swastika by the natives as a symbol of fertility. Large percentage of population is half-caste, and half-breeds, quadroons and octoroons are included in the count that is the basis of Berlin's claim that a third of the white population of Tanganyika is German. Even full-blooded Ne-

rifically extending present constrict range of teletransmitters.

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BABIES FOR SALE: After broo ing 100 yrs over Charles Dicke England is getting ready to put h of death on orphan exploitation a child slavery. Crusade by wom

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For Dariusz Ratajczak.

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Black Nazis

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Introduction

"Black Nazi"

"In the post-Civil War era in America through the Weimar era, Germany became a place to which African American entertainers, travelers, and intellectuals such as W. E. B. Du Bois could go to escape American racism and find new opportunities. With the rise of the Third Reich, Germany became the personification of racism, and African Americans in the 1930s and 1940s could use Hitler's evil example to goad America about its own racist practices."
ϟ Greene & Ortlepp

"*With the rise of the Third Reich, Germany became the personification of racism.*" This is a sweeping judgment of Nazi Germany, but one we hear all too often. Jewish Assistant Professor Ethan B. Katz wrote the following about the Nazis:

> *"Contrary to what the author wants you to believe, a few non-white soldiers does not mean that the Nazis were not the most lethally racist regime in history. In fact, they were exactly that horrible of a regime, murdering approximately 12 million people from 1933 to 1945, generally for reasons of race...almost any American of reasonable education and intelligence can read an effort to rehabilitate the Third Reich for what it is: hateful, filled with lies, and a denial of one of the darkest chapters of human history."*[1]

Au contraire: This book, like my others, consists of observations, analyses and counterarguments based on *evidence* as opposed to conjecture, eyewitness tales and wildly politicized historical occurrences for the sake of liberal ideology. Katz is a Zionist complete with axe to grind. But Zionist fanatics are not the only ones who wail about my research.

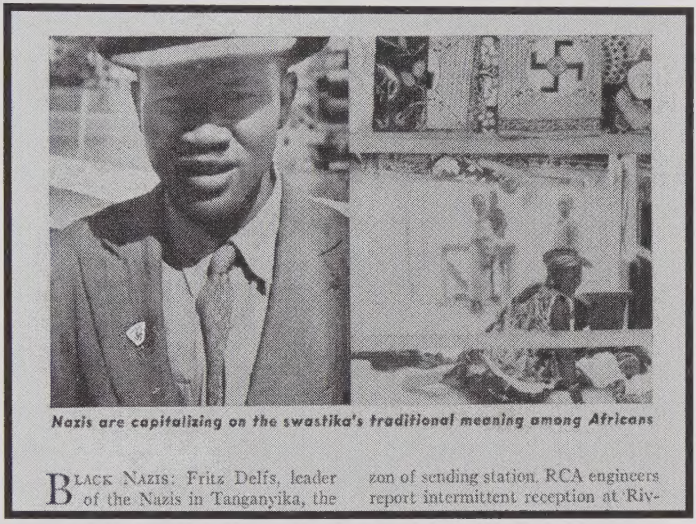
Online "*truther*" hacks have also howled: "*There were no Black Nazis*" and "*You don't even know the difference between the Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS.*" As I have explained more than once, and

---

[1] Ethan B. Katz, "Do not buy this book -- it is a Holocaust denial book," review of *Black Nazis II!: Ethnic Minorities and Foreigners in Hitler's Armed Forces: An Unbiased History*, by Veronica Clark, *Amazon.com*, March 23, 2012, http://www.amazon.com/review/RGOPHV97HLRQV/ref=cm_cr_pr_perm?ie=UTF8&ASIN=1453812695 (accessed September 22, 2014).

effectively if I might say so myself, the title *Black Nazis* is taken directly from American wartime propaganda against Germany and the blacks that were collaborating with 'Nazidom'.

The article in question is from the March 1939 edition of *Ken*, which I have. Here is that article:



Nazis are capitalizing on the swastika's traditional meaning among Africans

BLACK NAZIS: Fritz Delfs, leader of the Nazis in Tanganyika, the zon of sending station. RCA engineers report intermittent reception at Riv-

The title *Black Nazis* was suggested by former IHR revisionist Friedrich P. Berg and chosen for two reasons. First, the striking phrase BLACK NAZIS is spelled out in the article above. It straightaway catches one's attention given what we are all brainwashed to believe about Hitler's "*evil empire*." Secondly, as Clausewitz the military genius wrote so many decades ago, "*War is the continuation of politics by other means*." So, why are the Germans and non-Germans alike who fought for the Nazis not considered "*Nazis*" themselves? Without foot

soldiers Nazism could not have made a single military advance.

When I tried to broach this train of thought with the *Axis History Forum* (AHF) crowd, they all ganged up on me like hoodlums about to have a showdown in a city back alley. Unfortunately this is how most men react. Here's what I proposed: American soldiers are considered *"freedom fighters"* and *"upholders of democracy,"* not war criminals fighting to advance the cause of Masonic liberalism, Anglo-Zionist racism or *"Pax Americana."* This is in fact my point and the second reason for the title I selected.

It is a fact that some of the blacks who fought for Nazi Germany, men like Norbert Désirée, believed in many of the principles of National Socialism. And they willingly fought for Hitler against National Socialism's avowed enemies. Since war is politics these men were as *"Nazi"* as any ethnic German soldier who was fighting for the same principles. Let us now reconsider American warfare. American soldiers may or may not support Masonic liberalism, democracy, Zionism or Albionism and their global spread, but regardless of what they believe this is precisely what they are fighting for when they join the service or get conscripted. It was no different in World War II. Even if American soldiers do not believe in these things they are still fighting for them regardless. Personal motives are irrelevant once *"boots hit the ground."* The same may be said of all the non-Germans who fought for, or alongside, Germany in World War II, whether

they believed (like Désirée) or not. Their military efforts advanced the Nazi cause. Hence, they were indeed "*black Nazis*."

Black Nazi: A nonwhite Wehrmacht Sergeant (Feldwebel), pictured on May 18, 1940.[2]

As for my "*not knowing the difference between the state armed forces and the armed forces of the SS*," the inverse is true. These hacks are unaware that lines were blurred between the two and legions of the Wehrmacht often became *Waffen-ϟϟ* divisions, and vice versa, later in the war. SS men

---

[2] Thierry Moné, posting to atf40.forumculture forum, April 29, 2013, http://atf40.forumculture.net/t6480-officier-noir-allemand#53220 (accessed September 18, 2014).

commanded Wehrmacht legions and Wehrmacht generals and officers commanded *Waffen-ϟϟ* troops, namely the foreigners. Countless examples of this may be gleaned from the books of Antonio J. Muñoz, David Littlejohn, Breaker McCoy, as well as George Fischer's *Soviet Opposition to Stalin*. Fischer writes in this book (on p. 73), "*...Himmler spoke at Bad Schachen to a gathering of high Nazi representatives in the Wehrmacht.*" Wait just a minute here, what were "*high Nazi representatives*" doing in the "*apolitical*" Wehrmacht? And if the Wehrmacht was "*apolitical,*" as one markedly ignorant hack asserted, then why was *ϟϟ-Standartenführer* Wimmer-Lamquet in charge of an *Abwehr* (i.e. Wehrmacht military intelligence) commando?

Yep, you read that right. One of these hacks misrepresented what I wrote in *Black Nazis!* and even claimed that the Wehrmacht wasn't political! This would be quaint if this hack was not so serious in his lunacy.

Allow me to obliterate this nonsense further. If the Wehrmacht was apolitical and the Wehrmacht and *Waffen-ϟϟ* were rightly separate entities, then how and why did D'Alquen (SS, *Das Schwarze Corps* editor), Arlt (SS, official in the *Ostministerium*), Strik-Strikfeldt (Wehrmacht, OKH), Herre (Wehrmacht), Zeitzler (Wehrmacht, OKH Chief of Staff), Köstring (Wehrmacht Lieutenant General), Kröger (SS, *Einsatzgruppen*) and Berger (*Waffen-ϟϟ* Chief of Staff) work together for a shared goal?

Black Nazi: An African soldier of the Free Arabia Legion.[3]

Last but not least, the hacks must not realize that numerous army legions and SS divisions disbanded for a variety of reasons and their members were reconstituted as new SS divisions or were scattered amongst still existing Wehrmacht legions and SS

---

[3] Freiwilliger der Arabischen Legion (image), *picture database*, available from: Chronicles of the Vilna Ghetto, http://www.vilnaghetto.com/gallery2/v/shoah/album29/Freiwilliger+der+Arabischen+Legion+1.jpg.html (accessed September 19, 2014).

divisions and units. Again, the lines between army and SS were blurred and divisions were constantly being renamed or freshly formed as the war proceeded.

Take a moment and contemplate

If the Wehrmacht was apolitical, then how come this Nazi battle flag was present during the swearing-in of the Wehrmacht's Indian Legion?

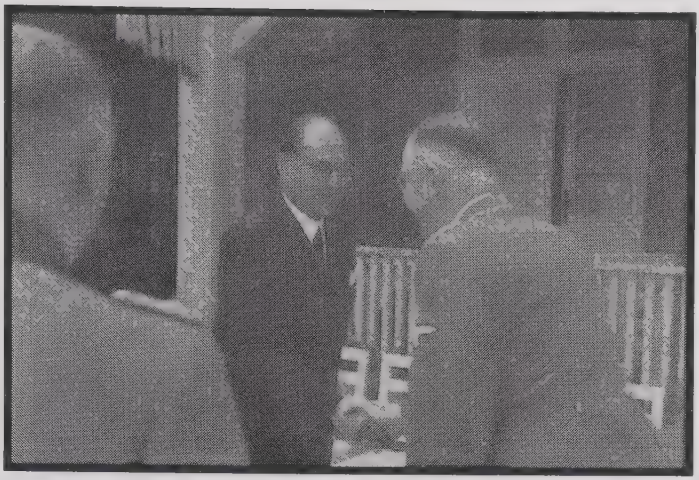
If the NS Party and the Wehrmacht were in fact independent entities, as a few Brizi and Jewzi apologists at Mr. Marcus Wendel's *Axis History Worship* claim, then why is the eagle and

Hakenkreuz present on *all* state armed forces uniforms, including those assigned to foreigners and non-German ethnic minorities? I was told by these hacks that the average German soldier and flier wasn't a "*Nazi*." Furthermore, I was told that the average German soldier did not support or fight for "*Nazism*," but only Germany the country. Then how come they swore an oath to Adolf Hitler, including these Indian gentlemen?

If the Wehrmacht and *Waffen-ϟϟ* were separate entities, each with its own independent agenda

and purpose, then how come this Wehrmacht Indian Legion soldier is at an SS training camp and sporting an SS jersey?

Last but not least, if Wehrmacht foreign legions had no affiliation with the SS or *Waffen-ϟϟ*, as some of the most ignorant of these hacks assert, then why did the *Reichsführer-ϟϟ* Heinrich Himmler meet with Subhas Chandra Bose, General Andrei Vlasov, Hajj Amin al-Husseini, and other Wehrmacht 'foreign legion' leaders throughout the war?



Real scholarship for a change

Tina Campt, in "Reading the Black German Experience: An Introduction," explains how blackness in Germany includes Indians, Arabs and Asians (the "*Schwarze Deutsche*"). In other words, blackness is not restricted to either skin color or race in the German schemata. This definition of blackness is important to my thesis as well as the *Black Nazis* title. Numerous forum posters (on *Axis History Forum* for example) and *Amazon.com* reviewers fail to understand this Germanic concept of blackness upon seeing the book title *Black Nazis*. They imagine that the book is solely about African ("*negroid*") blacks and proceed to poke fun at the title and thesis as a result (usually without having read the book). All sorts of convoluted visions of a "*rainbow Reich*" and "*Hitler as diversity advocate*" swim around in their demented heads when in fact

my thesis has nothing to do with either of these absurdities.

Black Nazi: A black soldier of the First Panzer Division.[4]

When I offered this as an explanation of the title I chose, the children that swarm the *Axis History Forum* day and night unleashed a barrage of abuse. These Nazi bric-a-brac worshippers do not know me personally nor have any of them (save two) even read *Black Nazis*. Yet they screamed "*Holocaust denier*" and shrieked "*Nazi apologist*"

[4] Thierry Moné, posting to atf40.forumculture forum, April 29, 2013, http://atf40.forumculture.net/t6480-officier-noir-allemand#53220 (accessed September 18, 2014).

without any evidence – aside from Internet rumor and hearsay babble – thinking they were going to intimidate me and run me off their virtual bullyboy empire. Since they couldn't run me off the head administrator, Marcus Wendel, banned my account. Prior to this copout, I effectively stood my ground and decided then and there that I was going to provide an introduction addressing the criticisms therein in this sixth *Wehrwolf* book in the series, *Black Wolf, White Reich* (Vol. II).

This is it.

Nazi soldiers pose with adorable black infant.[5]

Like my previous *Wehrwolf* books, this book is what "*court historians*" (or anti-revisionists if you prefer) might denounce as "*holocaust relativization*," "*revisionist history*," or "*pro-Nazi*." It is none of these things. Rather, it is one segment

---

[5] Ibid.

of German history told from a German perspective. The goal here is impartiality, not "*pro*" or "*anti*" anything.

I wrote the first five *Wehrwolf* books from this divergent perspective to get my readership to critically assess and think about what they are told about World War II, its origins and its implications. We all know that the Allies won the war and most of us can agree that world history is consequently pro-Allied. My duty as an historian committed to a *balanced* point of view was to countermand this pro-Allied bias. This does not mean I ignore or omit German crimes. I do neither. Rather, I challenge the implicit Anglocentrism and Judeocentrism in the World War II narrative.

In the minds of many there was a holocaust. People have the right to assert and believe this. While the number of Jewish sufferers and their manner of death remain debatable, the discrimination, uprooting and suffering that an untold number of Jewish people encountered is not. That was a crime against humanity regardless of what perspective one assumes. But, the same must be said of the millions of uprooted Poles and the alleged 2 to 3 million Soviet soldiers who perished in German POW facilities. Whether they perished as a result of neglect, lack of supplies, exposure or starvation is irrelevant; their deaths were a war crime akin to the deaths of many millions of German civilians and POWs held in Allied facilities after the war as well as the countless Germans incinerated or machine-gunned

to death by Allied bombers. War is hell and no single people have a unique claim on suffering and death.

What I have not accepted and will not accept is that any one group's suffering is either unique or worse than that of any other group in world history. To entertain such a notion is preposterous and I revisit this point throughout this book.

I portray World War II from the vanquished perspective so that my readers understand that nothing we are told is 'the truth.' There is no such thing as truth. There is only perception.

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Freiwilliger der Arabischen Legion (image). *Picture database*. Available from: Chronicles of the Vilna Ghetto.

Katz, Ethan B. Review of *Black Nazis II!: Ethnic Minorities and Foreigners in Hitler's Armed Forces: An Unbiased History*. By Veronica Clark. *Amazon.com*. March 23, 2012.

Moné, Thierry. Posting to atf40.forumculture forum. April 29, 2013.

PART I

"much ado about race"

1. De Facto, de Jure: What Aryan ϟϟupermen?

"The major difference between the experience of blacks and that of other groups in the Third Reich is the lack of a systematic Nazi extermination plan," the *Deutsche Welle* reported in 2010. *"Moreover, because of the small number of blacks living in Germany, few people are ready to recognize that there was even a population whose experience can be discussed."*[6]

Wait a minute here, I was told by *Axis History Forum* rabble rousers and *Amazon* troll reviewers that my thesis offers nothing new in the way of minority studies in the Third Reich. How do they figure when *"few people are ready to recognize"* that there were any blacks (*"even a population"*) living and working in Nazi Germany in the first place? This is surprising information for two reasons. First, Dr. Firpo Carr wrote a book originally published in 2003 entitled *Germany's Black Holocaust, 1890-1945: The Untold Truth!* But if there was a *"black holocaust"* then why did scholar Tina Campt, author Z. Nia Reynolds and even scholar Robert Kestling explain that blacks were

[6] See Deutsche Welle Staff, "The fate of blacks in Nazi Germany," *DW on the Web*, January 10, 2010, http://www.dw.de/the-fate-of-blacks-in-nazi-germany/a-5065360 (accessed November 9, 2013).

never targets of systematic extirpation by the Nazi regime? There was even a recent online review about black genocide from Kaiser to *Führer* published (cited later).[7]

And the second reason: Campt admits that the black population in Germany was *very small*. How difficult was it for the Nazis to simply round up and extirpate such a small subpopulation if that was their intent at any point in time? Carr's thesis does not address this aberration. We are repeatedly informed that the "*Rhineland bastards*" were systematically rounded up and either sterilized or euthanized by the Gestapo. Historians usually also claim that: a) half of them were subjected to this treatment, and b) Hitler ordered it. Why only half? And how can we pin this crime on Hitler when we have no evidence that Hitler even knew about it?

I have already discussed Robert Gellately's 'independent Gestapo' thesis in past books, so I will not address it again here. What readers of this book need to know is that both the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (SD) were guilty of:

- acting against Hitler's policies and will on numerous occasions;
- ignoring Hitler's orders on occasion;

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[7] See Tom Little's article, "Review: The Kaiser's Holocaust: Germany's Forgotten Genocide and the Colonial Roots of Nazism," *Think Africa Press*, July 27, 2011, http://thinkafricapress.com/history/review-kaiser (accessed November 9, 2013).

- interpreting Hitler's orders or statements to suit their own respective agendas;
- acting on their own impetus.

David Schoenbaum confirmed that the NS state was polycentric. Therefore historians cannot assume that whatever the Gestapo did was approved or ordered by Hitler. They have to provide evidence: Their lack of evidence is not proof that Hitler ordered this action. In the case of the Rhineland children they have not done so. And as a matter of fact there are witness accounts documented by adjutants and historians that confirm that when Hitler said something or gave a general order, it was oftentimes misconstrued or perverted in such a way as to give it authority that it otherwise did not possess. While this does not exculpate Hitler of some responsibility for the sterilization and abuse of the Rhineland children who were targeted by the state, it does make us think twice before issuing sweeping condemnations of him (personally) and National Socialism. America, after all, committed the same inhuman crimes against her own populace during that time period and after the war, so all of the US presidents through the 1970s who permitted such abuses in America are as responsible as Hitler. Do historians condemn and damn these presidents and Liberal Democracy like they do Hitler and National Socialism? Aside from a handful, no, they do not.

If anyone was directly responsible for this action, it was Hermann Göring. He was the official who

ordered an inquiry into the children's numbers and whereabouts. Average German medical doctors were the implementers of said action, so they bear the most responsibility. They were never forced to do anything.

Another problem with this argument is that historians cannot confirm that these children were in fact euthanized, only that an unknown number of them were missing after the war. Again, they are assuming that some of these children were systematically euthanized by the state without proof. We might ask these historians why any of these children were sterilized (and thereby permitted to live) if extermination or euthanization was the Nazis' intent? These facts do not lend credence to the Carr thesis. They do however substantiate the thesis of arbitrary and contradictory treatment of ethnic minorities in the Third Reich (my thesis).

Let us examine what allegedly went down regarding the sterilizations of the Rhineland children. According to François Haas,

> *"The Nazi Racial Office eventually convened a secret committee of anthropologists and academic physicians. They chose illegal sterilization performed by physicians who belonged or were sympathetic to the Party but delayed implementation of this clearly illegal racially based sterilization until 1937 due to concern about possible negative public opinion."*

Let's pause here for just a moment. Did the NSDAP document potential public backlash as the sole reason for delaying this action? Unless this is documented fact, outside the IMT, we cannot accept this.

Haas then writes, "*The procedure required authorization from a Government member, recommendations from two physicians who had examined the Mischlinge, and the mother's consent.*" Okay, so these sterilizations were not secret since they required the involvement of at least two physicians – presumably not the same two physicians in every case – as well as the mother's consent. The Nazis apparently wished to keep this action as unpublicized as possible, but it was not secret. There were abuses that occurred owing to absent mothers and Gestapo involvement, but this action was not characterized by its abusers any more than the US prison system is characterized by its abusers.

Haas then provides these two cases of sterilization:

> "*Following are examples of the legal 'decisions':*
>
> *C.M.B. of German nationality, born July 5, 1923, living in Koblenz, is a descendent of a member of the former Allied occupation forces, in this case an American negro, and shows corresponding typical anthropological characteristics, for which reason she shall be sterilized.*

> *A.A. of German nationality, born March 14, 1920, living in Duisburg, is a descendent of the former colored Allied occupation forces, in this case a negro from Madagascar, and shows corresponding typical anthropological characteristics, for which reason he shall be sterilized."*[8]

Observe in these two cases that the children were sterilized because, in the Nazis' view, they looked and perhaps tested, intellectually, more "*African*" than "*German*". Had their physiognomy been more favorable to the physicians involved – i.e. had they looked German and been light-skinned and/or been remarkably intelligent – they might not have performed the operation. Since only half of the Rhineland children were sterilized, we must assume one of two things: either the Nazis were unconcerned about them or they were too inept to locate them all. Some of these "*Mischlinge*" appeared or tested 'German enough' for the involved physicians, a fact that has been documented by historians like Pieken and Gorch among others. There were certainly cases of physician guilt, as attested to by the sisters Reiprich and ul Kuo, but this was not likely the case for so many of these children. Some may have been killed by the Allies in bombing raids, etc. Still others might have succumbed to disease or other natural causes of death. Fact is we may never know why only half were targeted.

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[8] François Haas, "German science and black racism—roots of the Nazi Holocaust," *The FASEB Journal* 22 (2008): p. 335.

Now, before anyone launches into an anti-Nazi tirade over this past German inhumanity, let us fast forward to Europe today. In a 13 September 2004 article by Wesley J. Smith on Dutch euthanasia, we read:

> *"...Dutch euthanasia advocates said that patient killing will be limited to the competent, terminally ill who ask for it. Then, when doctors began euthanizing patients who clearly were not terminally ill, sweat not, they soothed: medicalized killing will be limited to competent people with incurable illnesses or disabilities... And now they want to euthanize children.*
>
> *'The main Dutch euthanasia advocacy group says it supports creating 'mobile' euthanasia teams of doctors for terminally ill patients who want to die in their own homes, rather than in a hospital. The Netherlands legalized euthanasia in 2001 in cases where patients are suffering unbearable pain due to illness with no hope of recovery. Spokeswoman Walburg de Jong of* The Right To Die *said Wednesday the idea is a logical extension of its plan — not approved by the government — to create a clinic for patients who meet the criteria for euthanasia but whose doctors are unwilling to carry it out.'*
>
> *In the Netherlands, Groningen University Hospital has decided its doctors will*

> *euthanize children under the age of 12, if doctors believe their suffering is intolerable or if they have an incurable illness. But what does that mean? In many cases, as occurs now with adults, it will become an excuse not to provide proper pain control for children who are dying of potentially agonizing maladies such as cancer, and doing away with them instead. As for those deemed 'incurable' — this term is merely a euphemism for killing babies and children who are seriously disabled." (see thehumanfuture.cbc-network.org)*

This is similar to Hitler's T4 program but with one crucial difference: Hitler's mercy death program was enacted at a time when eugenics was accepted and even embraced by nearly every Western nation. The Netherlands is engaging in mercy death *today*, when liberal-democracy and human rights is at the forefront of Western policy.

Smith continues:

> *"For anyone paying attention to the continuing collapse of medical ethics in the Netherlands, this isn't at all shocking. Dutch doctors have been surreptitiously engaging in eugenic euthanasia of disabled babies for years, although it technically is illegal, since infants can't consent to be killed. Indeed, a disturbing 1997 study published in the British medical journal, the* Lancet, *revealed how deeply pediatric euthanasia has*

already metastasized into Dutch neo-natal medical practice: According to the report, doctors were killing approximately 8 percent of all infants who died each year in the Netherlands. That amounts to approximately 80-90 per year. Of these, one-third would have lived more than a month. At least 10-15 of these killings involved infants who did not require life-sustaining treatment to stay alive. The study found that a shocking 45 percent of neo-natologists and 31 percent of pediatricians who responded to questionnaires had killed infants.

....Euthanasia consciousness is catching. The Netherlands' neighbor Belgium decided to jump off the same cliff as the Dutch only two years ago. But already, they have caught up with the Dutch in their freefall into the moral abyss. The very first Belgian euthanasia of a person with multiple sclerosis violated the law; and just as occurs routinely in the Netherlands, the doctor involved faced no consequences. Now Belgium is set to legalize neo-pediatric euthanasia."[9]

It is undeniably catching on. On 27 November 2013 *RT* reported that euthanasia of children may

[9] Wesley J. Smith, "Now They Want to Euthanize Children," *The Weekly Standard on the Web*, September 13, 2004, http://www.weeklystandard.com/Content/Public/Articles/000/000/004/616jszlg.asp. (accessed November 11, 2013).

become a reality in Belgium by this year (2014). Many would agree that such legislation can, and oftentimes does, become the "*slippery slope*" to state murder. *RT* wrote,

> *"Two panels of the Belgian Senate approved Wednesday a controversial proposal to include in an existing law the possibility of allowing children – in certain cases – to opt for euthanasia.*
>
> *The social affairs and justice committees voted for the measure, 13 to 4, during a joint meeting.*
>
> *....If approved by the Belgian legislature, children with oppressive physical pain and in a terminal condition could request euthanasia as long as their parents consent."*[10]

The Nazi sterilization and euthanasia laws *also* designated that consent of either the parents or the patients was necessary before proceeding. The room for abuse of such laws seems foregone in retrospect. And lest we forget, medical doctors constituted a significant support base for the Nazi government. According to François Haas:

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[10] RT, "Belgian Senate panels advance children euthanasia bill," *RT on the Web*, November 27, 2013, http://rt.com/news/belgium-children-euthanasia-law-406/ (accessed December 1, 2013).

"The rise of science-based medicine combined with physicians' roles in national health reform during the late 19th century (4) to give physicians first-time political leverage and continuous and unprecedented levels of public recognition (5). Hitler and the Nazis reached out early to physicians:

> *"I could, if need be, do without lawyers, engineers, and builders, but…you, you National Socialist doctors, I cannot do without you for a single day, not a single hour. If…you fail me, then all is lost. For what good are our struggles, if the health of our people is in danger?"*

"Central to [physicians' affinity for National Socialism] was the 19th century etiologic notion evolving from Social Darwinism that certain diseases (e.g., mental illness, feeblemindedness, criminality, epilepsy, hysteria, alcoholism) are genetically determined. The physicians who had developed this theory – primarily psychiatrists, neurologists, and anthropologists – became Germany's eugenicists and authored the country's racial policy, and it was primarily these physicians and their disciples who eventually led the Nazi government's policy of ethnic cleansing."[11]

[11] Haas, pp. 332-337.

TABLE 1. ***Medical involvement in the Nazi party***

By early 1933, 6% (2.786) of German MDs had joined the Nazi party compared to 2.3% of engineers and 1% of judges.

By November 1933, 11,000 MDs had joined.

By the war's end, 48% of psychiatrists and neurologists had joined the Nazi Party compared to ~10% of the general population.

26% of male MDs were in the SA compared to 11% of college teachers.

More than 7% of male MDs belonged to the SS compared to <0.5% of general public.

Reproduced from Haas, "German science and black racism," p. 333.

Next, we read on *Wikipedia*:

> *"Eugenics programs including forced sterilization existed in most Northern European countries, as well as other more or less Protestant countries. Some programs, such as Canada's and Sweden's, lasted well into the 1970s. Other countries that had notably active sterilization programs include Denmark, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Switzerland, Iceland, and some countries in Latin America (including Panama). In the United Kingdom, Home Secretary Winston Churchill introduced a bill that included forced sterilization. Writer*

> *G.K. Chesterton led a successful effort to defeat that clause of the 1913 Mental Deficiency Act."*

And last but not least, we read in a 9 December 2011 *New York Times* article:

> *"....The reports begin when he was barely a teenager, fighting at school and masturbating openly. A social worker wrote that he and his parents were of 'rather low mentality.' Mr. Holt was sent to a state home for people with mental and emotional problems. In 1968, when he was ready to get out and start life as an adult, the Eugenics Board of North Carolina ruled that he should first have a vasectomy.*
>
> *A social worker convinced his mother it was for the best.*
>
> *'We especially emphasized that it was a way of protecting Charles in case he were falsely accused of having fathered a child,' the social worker wrote to the board.*
>
> *Now, along with scores of others selected for state sterilization — among them uneducated young girls who had been raped by older men, poor teenagers from large families, people with epilepsy and those deemed to be too 'feeble-minded' to raise children — Mr. Holt is waiting to see what a state that had one of the country's most*

aggressive eugenics programs will decide his fertility was worth.

Although North Carolina officially apologized in 2002 and legislators have pressed to compensate victims before, a task force appointed by Gov. Bev Perdue is again wrestling with the state's obligation to the estimated 7,600 victims of its eugenics program.

The board operated from 1933 to 1977 as an experiment in genetic engineering once considered a legitimate way to keep welfare rolls small, stop poverty and improve the gene pool.

Thirty-one other states had eugenics programs. Virginia and California each sterilized more people than North Carolina. But no program was more aggressive.

Only North Carolina gave social workers the power to designate people for sterilization. They often relied on I.Q. tests like those done on Mr. Holt, whose scores reached 73. But for some victims who often spent more time picking cotton than in school, the I.Q. tests at the time were not necessarily accurate predictors of capability. For example, as an adult Mr. Holt held down three jobs at once, delivering newspapers,

working at a grocery store and doing maintenance for a small city."[12]

Americans who still think of themselves and their nation as 'sainted angels' can no longer ignore or deny that they sterilized, murdered and experimented on human beings *before* World War II, *during* World War II and *after* World War II. This is stunning and embarrassing given that during the IMT, America cited Hitler's T4 euthanasia program, Nazi sterilizations and Nazi medical experiments as three reasons why the NSDAP had to be destroyed and that the Nazis' crimes were "*uniquely evil*." In reality, Hitler cancelled the "*mercy death*" program in 1941 as a direct result of public galvanization against it; the program was openly condemned as immoral by church officials, namely Bishop von Galen. We might add that the official euthanasia figure of 70,273 comes not from NS files but from the National Archives in Washington. This figure is an IMT showpiece. It cannot be trusted. All we know is that the program officially ran from September 1939 to August 1941. While many historians claim that it continued unabated in secret, there is no proof for this allegation aside from IMT documents. And just how did Hitler's program start? Was it the commencement of the "*holocaust*" as most historians claim, or was it something lacking any sinister?

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[12] Kim Severson, "Thousands Sterilized, a State Weighs Restitution," *The New York Times on the Web*, December 9, 2011, http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/10/us/redress-weighed-for-forced-sterilizations-in-north-carolina.html?_r=0 (accessed November 18, 2013).

Adolf Hitler instructed his personal physician Karl Brandt to evaluate a family's petition for the "*mercy killing*" of their blind, physically and developmentally disabled infant boy in 1938. The boy was euthanized in July 1939. Hitler then instructed Brandt to proceed in the same manner in similar cases.[13]

As for Germany's wartime high altitude experiments: they were performed on volunteers who had their prison sentences commuted. None of them died (these files are at the NARA and were reviewed by researcher Friedrich P. Berg).

And Nazi sterilization: the 100,000-victim figure emerged from the bowels of the IMT, so we have no idea how many were sterilized. What we do know is that the methods used by the Germans were considered humane for the time period and that numerous other countries engaged in the same practice, many of them long after the war ended.

So now we are aware that numerous European nations and leaders legalized sterilization and euthanasia – Winston Churchill was among them – and that Belgium and the Netherlands are still implementing such policies today. Need I mention that Israel recently ordered all female Ethiopian immigrants to risk sterilization in order to remain in Israel?

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[13] See Wikipedia, "Action T4," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Action_T4 (accessed December 1, 2013).

RT reported on 27 February 2013:

> *"Ethiopian women have told RT that Israeli medics forced them to take the controversial Depo-Provera birth control vaccination without explaining the severe side effects of the drug, which can leave a woman unable to become pregnant for up to two years.*
>
> *The birth control vaccination was reportedly a requirement for the women to immigrate to Israel: 'They told me if you don't take the shot, we won't give you a ticket, so I took the shot, but I didn't know that it would prevent pregnancies. I didn't know,' one woman told RT correspondent Paula Slier.*
>
> *The gruesome side effects of Depo-Provera are so severe that the drug is not recommended for most patients.*
>
> *'We are talking about a contraception that has heavy medical and mental effects – period irregularities, vaginal bleeding, osteoporosis, alongside mental side effects like depression, mood swings, rage and more," said Sharon Eliyahu-Chai of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel."*[14]

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[14] RT, "'No shot, no ticket': Ethiopians decry Israeli birth control policies," *RT on the Web*, February 27, 2013, http://rt.com/news/israel-sterilization-ethiopian-women-521/ (accessed November 11, 2013).

Forbes covered this story as well. In an article dated 28 January 2013, journalist Elise Knutsen writes:

> *"[...]Some 130,000 Ethiopians, most of them Jewish, live in Israel. The community experiences higher poverty and unemployment rates than the rest of the country's Jewish population. In the past decade, the birth rate among Ethiopian-Israelis has declined by at least 20 percent. Advocacy groups now claim this decline is the result of a birth control regimen forced upon Ethiopian immigrant women.*
>
> *....According to an article in Haaretz, an Israeli news source, one Ethiopian immigrant said that the doctors who injected her claimed that "people who frequently give birth suffer." While it is possible, if highly unlikely, that doctors genuinely had the women's health in mind when they forcibly injected them with contraceptives, there is no excuse for depriving women sovereignty over their own reproductive choices.*
>
> *....That Israel should allegedly engage in this activity is particularly shocking, considering the practice was widely used by the Germans throughout the Shoah. While the scale and effects of these operations cannot be compared, Israel's implicit intent to limit 'burdensome' (read: undesirable) portions*

> *of the population recalls the dark eugenics experiments of World War II."*[15]

And lest we overlook it, Israel informed black migrants that they would have to live in concentration camps or risk forced deportation. *RT* reported on 8 June 2012:

> *"The Israeli Defense Ministry has announced plans to erect up to 25,000 tents at five detention centers to prevent African migrants from entering cities.*
>
> *The African migrants coming into the country will stay in these centers for an extended period.*
>
> *The plan was presented to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu after his bureau requested a quick and efficient response to what the government perceives as a problem."*[16]

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[15] See Elise Knutsen, "Israel Forcibly Injected African Immigrants with Birth Control, Report Claims," *Forbes on the Web*, January 28, 2013, http://www.forbes.com/sites/eliseknutsen/2013/01/28/israel-foribly-injected-african-immigrant-women-with-birth-control/ (accessed December 1, 2013).

[16] RT, "Tent camp or deportation: Choice for African migrants in Israel," *RT on the Web*, June 8, 2012, http://rt.com/news/israel-african-migrant-tent-330/ (accessed November 11, 2013).

Israel even enacted its own anti-African 'Crystal Night' in 2012. *RT* unabashedly reported on 24 May 2012:

> *"Thousands of Israelis, including high-profile politicians, attended an anti-African demonstration in Tel Aviv. The rally turned violent, with attacks on Africans and grocery shop windows being smashed.*
>
> *The gathering, which took place in Tel Aviv's Hatikva neighborhood, targeted the influx of African asylum seekers and was organized by Michael Ben Ari, a Knesset member from the National Union party, along with far-right activists Itamar Ben-Guir and Baruch Marzel, Israeli newspaper Haaretz reports.*
>
> *Many protesters also blamed the government, and Benjamin Netanyahu specifically, for inaction.*
>
> *But the rally was also attended by politicians from the ruling Likud party, including Knesset members Miri Regev and Danny Danon.*
>
> *Former army brigadier general and Israeli Defense Forces spokeswoman Regev described asylum seekers as a 'cancer in our body.'*

On Thursday, Regev explained that her use of the word 'cancer' was meant 'to illustrate the spread of a negative phenomenon. This is a manifestation of rage that has been unleashed after a long time of people feeling unsafe in their own homes.'

'With all due respect to the Left and Peace Now – they are the reason that our country is in the state it's in. Because of their High Court petitions we cannot deport all those infiltrators to their countries of origin,' she reportedly charged.

Danon also said the 'infiltrators' had to be immediately expelled from Israel.

'We should not be afraid to say the words 'expulsion now',' Danon was reported as saying.

The crowd carried signs proclaiming messages such as 'This is not Africa' and 'Stop talking, start expelling'."[17]

The Supreme Court of Israel only recently counteracted this codified racism. On 22 September 2014, the High Court

[17] RT, "Israeli Kristallnacht: Africans attacked in Tel Aviv anti-migrant demo (PHOTOS)," *RT on the Web*, May 24, 2012, http://rt.com/news/israel-anti-migrant-demo-061/ (accessed November 11, 2013).

> *"knocked down the Knesset's 'infiltrator law'...declar[ing] that the practice of holding African migrants in facilities in southern Israel for up to a year was illegal, and ordered the state to shutter the contested Holot center within 90 days."*

Zionist Interior Minister, Gideon Sa'ar, has refused to accept the verdict "*which, if implemented, would mean '[Jews] won't have a Jewish democratic state because our borders will be overrun...with illegal infiltrators'.*"[18] He can couch his rhetoric all he wants, but this is a raciocultural issue, not a "*migrant worker*" issue. Jewzis like Sa'ar are racist and hypocritical. To this day, these Jewzis condemn Hitler for viewing Jews as "*infiltrators*," but when these same Jewzis are condemned for a similar viewpoint regarding Africans, all political hell breaks loose. In fact, the High Court itself must be anti-Semitic!

Hitler's racial views: a mixed bag

When one scrutinizes Hitler's private and public racial quotes, three themes emerge. First, while Hitler was anti-Jewish, he was not so anti-Jewish that he was unwilling to make tens of thousands of exceptions regarding Jewish persons. Second,

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[18] Marissa Newman, "In dramatic ruling, High Court rejects Israel's policies on illegal migrants," *The Times of Israel on the Web*, September 22, 2014, http://www.timesofisrael.com/in-dramatic-ruling-supreme-court-rejects-israels-policies-on-illegal-migrants/ (accessed September 23, 2014).

Hitler was not anti-black, anti-Slavic or anti-Asian per se; he was against 1) these non-German groups possessing a domestic political voice in Germany, and 2) these groups exerting any economic or territorial ambitions over Germans.

Hitler complained that any African child birthed on German soil was automatically a German citizen. He did not believe this was an appropriate manner of awarding citizenship. In his opinion that African child was not German but was simply born in German territory. Hitler had witnessed, first-hand, ethnic minority filibustering in the Weimar parliament and was beside himself with anger over the way in which the minority Slavs so brazenly spoke their native languages and refused to assimilate, all the while reaping the benefits of living in a German country and partaking of its generous liberties and welfare (in this case Austria). In his view this was a case of a dispossessed majority.

Private utterings

Hitler told Otto Wagener,

> *"....The mission of the Hitler Youth is neither religious nor racial, nor is it philosophical, political, or economic. It is entirely natural: the young people should be led back to nature, they should recognize nature as the giver of life and energy.... A selection must be made only in regard to race because, as I said, the ethical concepts of the various*

> *races differ. And youth may and must be educated in a single ethic. But even that is not something we can generalize about. For among every race there are assimilationists whom you can no longer distinguish from the race within which they live. Who is to say that a Huguenot has not assimilated in Germany? And the same thing is true for a number of Jews. Conversely you cannot but wonder about some Germans who, from an ethical standpoint, seem to belong elsewhere and politically may even be closer to our enemies than they are to their own Volk."*[19]

During a discussion about the education of the youth of Germany, Hitler said:

> *"Much as I gaze in awe at the Jews' laws for maintaining and preserving the purity of their race, I must nevertheless proceed from my belief that racial theories, should they become the subject of public discussion, may prove a national disaster rather than a blessing.*
>
> *We must accept the mixing of blood as it is. We must not call one blood worse than another, one mixture better than another. Rather, we must employ other means to breed a higher form from this gray mass.*

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[19] Otto Wagener, *Hitler—Memoirs of a Confidant*, ed. by Henry Ashby Turner, Jr., trans. by Ruth Hein (London: Yale University Press, 1985), pp. 279-280.

> *We must try to bring to the surface the valuable traits of the people living in Germany, to cultivate and to develop them, and we must find ways and means to prevent the propagation of all the bad, inferior, criminal, and decadent tendencies and all the congenital diseases so damaging to the Volk...."*[20]

When Hitler spoke of blacks he spoke of them no differently than did Mahatma Gandhi or any other prominent leader in America, Australia, England, France or even Germany at that time. He did not hate them but expressed little interest in them. We will address his thoughts in more detail later. But let us consider the context of that era: Not a single, prominent non-black leader viewed blacks as equal to whites. Hitler was a product of his time and the context of his existence which was anti-black.

Mahatma Gandhi, a voice of tolerance, said of blacks:

> *"Ours is one continual struggle against a degradation sought to be inflicted upon us by the Europeans, who desire to degrade us to the level of the raw Kaffir whose occupation is hunting, and whose sole ambition is to collect a certain number of cattle to buy a wife with and, then, pass his life of indolence and nakedness."*

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[20] Ibid., pp. 213-214.

The Nazis never lynched or mass murdered blacks (nor did they employ them as conscripted "cannon fodder"). The only crime the Nazis committed against blacks, which Anglos also committed, was compulsory sterilization. However, Jews also endorsed compulsory sterilization at that time (and continued to do so even after World War II, along with the Scandinavian states). (Photo credit: Bettman/Corbis.)

He also said, "*We believe as much in the purity of race as we think they do...[w]e believe also that the white race of South Africa should be the predominating race.*"[21]

Many East Indians exhibited both discriminatory and criminal behavior towards Africans, which was witnessed by *ϟϟ-Standartenführer* Franz Wimmer-Lamquet. He was forced to introduce his own "*plantation currency*" for his black employees while

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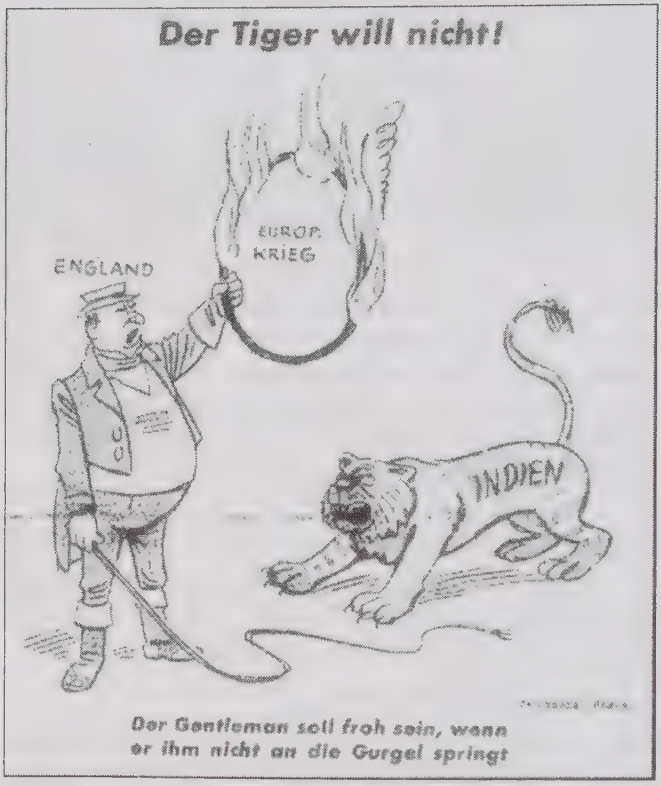
[21] For more see James D. Hunt's *An American Looks at Gandhi: Essays in Satyagraha, Civil Rights and Peace*.

he served in East Africa because the Indians were cheating them. He was sympathetic to the plight of black women. He recalled that they had suffered so much under arbitrary British rule, including sexual exploitation and rape. Oftentimes black men were murdered with impunity for having any form of contact with white British women.



"The Tiger Does Not Want To." The gentleman should be thankful that he does not leap at his throat instead.[22]

[22] *SS Chronicles*. Trans. Preuss (USA: Preuss, 2007), p. 7. Note: This is a translation from the official SS newspaper, *Das Schwarze Korps*.

Given this horrific colonial experience, one can understand how and why German occupation came as relief for many blacks. The Germans' fair treatment certainly motivated many of them to work for the Nazis or even serve in the *Wehrmacht*.[23] Had the Nazis been interested in either unbridled exploitation or genocide of Africans, Wimmer-Lamquet could hardly have been the sympathizer he was. Why employ Africans and pay them living wages if one's intent is extirpation or enslavement?

Not surprisingly, clever Brizi propaganda convinced many East Indians to support their continued enslavement under Brizi colonial rule. The SS *Das Schwarze Korps* newspaper featured an article entitled "The Bushmen Need Money," on 16 November 1939.

It reads:

> *"...The bushmen are under British rule. Indeed they are quasi subjects of His British Majesty, and as such fighters against German barbarity and for democratic civilization. But mission inspector Weth seems not to completely trust this peace. According to his inquiries, the bushmen urgently require German aid..*
>
> *In that we are in agreement.*

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[23] Franz Wimmer-Lamquet, *Balkenkreuz und Halbmond: Als Abwehroffizier in Afrika und im Vorderen Orient* (Graz: Ares Verlag, 2005), pp. 46-49.

> *We just think that the bushmen are better helped by the smashing of British world domination, which with puritanic [sic] piety ensures that the bushmen, from all of civilization, consume more brandy to lift their spirits."*[24]

Many Indians mistakenly believed that the Nazis advocated more extreme racial supremacy than the Brizis or Anglo-Americans. This misperception led most Indians to support British tyranny and occupation over a seemingly worse German alternative:

> *"The Nazi ideas of racial superiority are particularly galling to the Indians, and they are emphasizing the fact that they are loyal British subjects and that their views should be given weight."*[25]

The Indians believed all the absurd 'Aryan Superman' propaganda despite the fact that Hitler supported Sayajirao Gaekwad, who he had met and spoken to during the 1936 Berlin Olympics, as well as Subhas Chandra Bose (who actually *lived* in Berlin for some time, along with the Grand Mufti).[26]

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[24] *SS Chronicles*, pp. 37-38.
[25] Barron, p. 116.
[26] Tushar Tere, "The maharaja who made a pact with the Fuhrer," *The Times of India on the Web*, August 15, 2010, http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/sunday-toi/special-report/The-maharaja-who-made-a-pact-with-the-Fuhrer/articleshow/6313475.cms#ixzz0wjdeNq4k (accessed September 30, 2010).

Bose argued in favor of African native self-determination. He said, "*The people of Tanganyika...[are] not cattle to be bought and sold.*"[27]

About Britain he lamented,

> *"It is within the reach of the Axis powers to bring about the immediate collapse of the British Empire and its complete dismemberment. And it is possible for India to help in this task. It is hardly necessary to add that we in India want to see the complete dismemberment of this Empire, for we regard it as the greatest curse in modern history."*[28]

Bose was "*fascinated by the Nazi police force, including the SS and the Gestapo, whilst in Berlin in July 1942, he asked Himmler personally to train Indians accordingly.*" And Joseph Goebbels wrote of Bose in his diary: "*Bose is in the Indian question currently, the best horse in our barn.*"[29]

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[27] Barron, p. 122.

[28] Subhas Chandra Bose, *Azad Hind: Subhas Chandra Bose Writings and Speeches 1941-1943*, eds. Sisir K. Bose and Sugata Bose, Anthem Press (Delhi: Netaji Research Bureau, 2004), 42.

[29] Palash Ghosh, "Nazi Germany's Fascination With Ancient India: The Case Of Heinrich Himmler," *International Business Times on the Web*, March 26, 2012, http://www.ibtimes.com/nazi-germanys-fascination-ancient-india-case-heinrich-himmler-214364 (accessed November 11, 2013).

Brizism

Apparently, Mr. E. Talbot Smith, the American Consul in Tanganyika, was not too concerned with what certain Indians or native Tanganyikans thought about Brizi tyranny.

He said,

> *"The five million blacks of Tanganyika, for whose benefit Tanganyika has theoretically been administered as a trust by Great Britain* ***have little to say****. But it is pointed out that they are better treated in every way under British than under German rule. Again the Nazi racial superiority complex is used as an argument against recession [of Tanganyika]."*[30]

Wimmer-Lamquet's experiences contradict this self-aggrandizing Brizi standpoint. Smith went on to convey his impressions of a "*pro-British*" parade in Dar-es-Salaam (proper), during which native Tanganyikans offered up nothing but praises for their "*Chief King George the Sixth*."[31]

An article published in the Britisher *Cape Times* on 26 July 1938 had the following news story on "*Nazi activities*" in Southwest Africa (note the anti-African and anti-German tone):

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[30] L. Smythe Barron, ed., *The Nazis in Africa* (Salisbury, NC: Documentary Publications, 1978), pp. 116-117.
[31] Ibid., p. 117.

"If proof of Nazi machinations among the German inhabitants of the territory is almost impossible to secure, work may proceed among the vast native population of the territory almost unnoticed. At present there is still not sufficient evidence to justify the suspicion that much of this is being carried on, ***but there have been telling incidents, and it is almost too much to believe, in view of what is known, that the [Nazis] would reject the idea of transforming the native population into zealots of National-Socialism****.*

It is known that natives who live in the location of Walvis Bay have on occasion been invited on board German ships in the harbour, ***where they have been royally treated****.*

The seafaring ***apostles of Nazism are even believed to have appointed proconsuls*** *in the location to carry on the good propaganda until the arrival of the next ship. Then another fete would follow.*

These facts are not unknown to the authorities, but the obstacles in the way of suitable action are overwhelming. It should not be forgotten that ***many natives in South-West still have no other European language than German and are dependent on their German masters for what enlightenment is vouch-safed them****.*

The native is as gullible as he is forgetful of injustices done to his forebears, and although it is foolish to expect the average native to distinguish between the niceties of "Fascism and Communism, ***the sight of a swastika flag over a bottle of schnapps may linger long and agreeably in his memory.***

Will they understand one another? German soldiers with a small Arabian camel herder (of obvious Negro extraction).[32]

In the window of a Windhoek bookshop—which, by the way, is thought to maintain more than friendly relations with the Auslandabteilung of the German Foreign Office—a large map of South-West Africa is now being exhibited, and daily one may see groups of natives studying it. The map

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[32] Zentralverlag der NSDAP, "Gegen England in Nordafrika!," *Wehrpolitische Schriftenreihe "Kleine Kriegshefte,"* no. 10 (1941): p. 17.

bluntly describes the country as (in German) 'Luderizland: Our former colony German South-West Africa' and indicates, by means of small drawings, the nature of various parts of the territory and occupations carried on. Incidentally, it depicts a karakul sheep being dragged across the boundary into the Union much against its will—a reflection of South-West karakul farmers' discontent at competition from the Union. "There are a good many drawings of houses on the map, but three of them—at the towns Outjo, Otjiwarongo and Gobabis—are surmounted by the swastika flag. The swastika also flies from the masthead of two German liners lying off the coast at Swakopmund.

The placing of swastika flags only at these four points on the map may be puzzling, but presumably they convey something to Nazi passersby. Does the map mean anything more than an attractive picture to the natives who stand gazing at it every day?"[33]

Hitler open-minded?

Hitler was more open-minded about race than most historians care to admit. He admitted that any number of races could be counted on depending on the task in question. This is not how hateful racists thought and spoke in the 1900s. The

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[33] Barron, pp. 105-106.

key is that early on Hitler saw racially *flawless* people as the most valuable since, in his view, mixed-race people might struggle with split allegiance. He cited the example of Vladimir Lenin – the Kalmyck, Jewish, Slavic demagogue of Russia – as an example of the confusion that could arise in a person of mixed heritage. But Hitler later stated that race-mixing had resulted in the modern German people – was in fact their strength – and that such mixing had not necessarily been a negative development after all.

Afro-Arabian volunteer in the Afrikakorps, Tunisia. (Photo credit: mourningtheancient.com)

At least one researcher argued that Hitler's opposition to race-mixing was based on his belief that it was form of genocide.[34] Political analyst Eric Thomson argued that Hitler saw race-mixing as genocide and that people of color stood alone in the world, as distinctive races. So why shouldn't non-colored people do the same? This is an interesting perspective that is not racist per se, but supportive of genuine diversity. Communism, when seen in the light of Thomson's view of National Socialism, was anti-diversity parading as diversity for the sake of global expansion.

I disagree with Thomson's view that National Socialism is inherently racist. It was folkish, which is more political (statist), cultural and nationalistic than biological; folkists posited that the body of people (*Volk*) whom made up any given state were integral to that particular state's political system, cultural nuances, national traits and identity, etc., but that this *Volk* was oftentimes multiracial and even somewhat multicultural (e.g., Bavaria versus Schleswig-Holstein). There is less emphasis on biology than one might assume.

Here is an example. Due to the predominant biogenetic/national heritage of England's people, she has systems and nuances different than those of the Germans just as Slavic peoples have different systems and cultural nuances than either Britons or Germans—even though all are white

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[34] Eric Thomson, interview by Dr. Herbert Poinsett, Race and Reason, n.d. This interview can be viewed on *YouTube*.

people. This is not racist but the synthesis of the *natio* (nation-state) and the *bio* (how scientists view humans: as products of their micro- and macrogenetic heritage). We are born what we are and one cannot deny, whether racist or not, that different peoples (folks; races) have distinctive systems, cultures, values and nuances about them. But political scientists, not historians, must ask whether states have a right to disallow out-groups a voice (what Israel is currently doing) based on cultural, racial, national, political and/or religious differences that are generally inherent to any given *Volk*. In this case: Jewish Israelis vs. Muslim Arabians.

In law, "*de jure*" is considered to be the opposite of "*de facto*." The Nazis were not *de facto* racists but *de jure* racists: they made too many exceptions to their racial laws and views and allowed too many foreigners into the martial and civil spheres (even allowing immigration before the war) to have qualified as *de facto* racists. Even concerning Jewish people there were always exceptions. Nazi Germany was a gray society like all other white nations at the time, one which sought to maintain its Germanic integrity, and not initially at the expense of other races. (The attacks on Poland and Russia were the result of the variegated international political scene.) The Third Reich was a society that permitted and even advocated interracial alliances (e.g. Palestine, Japan, India) and cooperation (e.g. Poland before 1939) for the benefit of a stable international power balance; it was likewise a society that tolerated some race

mixing. There were up to 25,000 black and mixed-race Germans living in the Third Reich. According to a *Deutsche Welle* (10 January 2010) article entitled "The fate of blacks in Nazi Germany,"

> *"Between 20,000 - 25,000 blacks lived in Nazi Germany under Hitler's rule. When asked about blacks in the Third Reich, Germans are most likely to talk about the Afrika Schau. In his book, 'Hitler's Black Victims,' American University researcher, Dr. Clarence Lusane writes that the Africa Schau was a traveling show that began in 1936. The show's owners were Juliette Tipner, whose mother was from Liberia and her white husband, Adolph Hillerkus. The aim of their spectacle was to showcase African culture in Germany.*
>
> *In 1940, the Afrika Schau was taken over by the SS and Joseph Goebbels who 'were hoping that it would become useful not only for propaganda and ideological purposes but also as a way to gather all the blacks in the country under one tent,' writes Lusane. For blacks who joined the Afrika Schau, it became a means of survival in Nazi Germany."*[35]

Blacks and other non-Germans were a part of the Third Reich despite official anti-minority ideology

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[35] See http://www.dw.de/the-fate-of-blacks-in-nazi-germany/a-5065360.

and theory. Ethnic and cultural minorities alike were able to create small niches within the German *racio* schemata. (The story of the Sabac el Cher family explores this phenomenon further and in much more detail.) Moreover, Hitler was not closed off to minority participation. An unknown number of blacks of different ethnicities joined the Axis crusade against Bolshevism. They could not have done so had Hitler officially prevented blacks from joining the *Wehrmacht* or *Waffen-ϟϟ* or had the German Army and SS been as racist as we have been told. Nor was black employment possible without official NS assistance and in some cases endorsement, which Z. Nia Reynolds explores in *Black Victims of the Nazis* (a misleading title). There is no evidence proving that Hitler "*hated*" blacks. While my online library search for Dr. Milton S. J. Wright's book detailing his meet-up with Hitler in 1932 yielded no tangible or digital editions, I do have the report of this meet-up by journalist Roi Ottley. We will come back to this report later on. Meanwhile, we know for a fact that Hitler allowed blacks and other minorities to fight alongside Germans during the war. *ϟϟ-Standartenführer* Franz Wimmer-Lamquet informed him of everything he was doing in Africa. Hitler approved of all of it telling him to carry on. Thus it should not surprise us that E. Talbot Smith relayed a letter to Washington on 8 February 1939 claiming that the Nazis were engaging in subversive propaganda to win the support of native blacks in Tanganyika.

He wrote,

> *"It is extremely difficult to confirm this, but the writer has been informed on several occasions that it exists, and the Tanganyika League Conference, held recently in Nairobi, recognized its existence by passing a resolution for its suppression. It is said that this [Nazi] propaganda is particularly evident among the ex-German askaris, [sic]—native police and soldiers."*[36]

Franz Wimmer-Lamquet's unique memoirs provide many more details about this.

Historian Elisa von Joeden-Forgey confessed,

> *"the mere existence of the Africa show, and the fact of Goebbels' meeting with Kotto and Bell, are surprising, of course, in the context of the National Socialist racial state, for they suggest that blacks held a very different position within Nazi racial ideology than other non-Aryan groups."*

Goebbels had invited two actors of the Africa show, Gregor Kotto and either Sam or Victor Bell, into the director's room. Goebbels is said to have "*expressed praise and thanks for the show*" and to have asked them to relay this to the other black actors. Indeed the immediate precedent to the Africa show, which was eventually controlled by the National Socialist state, was a so-called *Negerdorf* (Negro village), a private venture whose

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[36] Barron, p. 140.

three managers — the owner (a man named Gosslau), Adolf Hillerkus and Kwassi Bruce (an African) — first came into direct contact with higher agencies within the NS state in 1935. This is not indicative of either a persecution or extermination policy on the part of the NSDAP. In fact, Adolf Hillerkus, a white German, was married to a Vienna-born woman whose mother was from Liberia, and whom the National Socialist Race Policy Office later defined as a "*Neger*" (negro).

Two different worlds: A native on his little donkey visits German airmen at their African mission airport. (Source: Zentralverlag der NSDAP, p. 14.)

Kwassi (Kwasi) Bruce remained in Germany after World War I and was raised in a pastor's home. He

had traveled to Togo just before World War I for what he thought would be a brief trip home, but was stranded when war broke out. During the war he served as a German *Schutztruppe* volunteer. He later became the director of the Africa show, in 1936, whereupon the German Labor Front was reorganized and the Africa show became an organ of official colonial propaganda.

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2. The Kestling Thesis

According to Robert Kestling in his essay "Blacks Under the Swastika: A Research Note," *"anti-black racism was not a new phenomenon in Germany. It existed as far back as the 18th century and became much more noticeable during the later part of the 19th century, when* [Germany] *became a player in the scramble for African territories."* He went on to relate that Germany was not the *only* colonial power to employ forced labor as well as torture; permit the continuation of the slave tradition; sanction genocide; and spread the morals of Christianity in African societies with the aid of a whip. Belgium, France, England, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and Italy were also responsible for the political, economic and social problems experienced by Africans. As such, a tradition of anti-black racism became entrenched in European society via the colonies *prior* to Hitler's rise to power. And unlike anti-Judaism, anti-black racism was mainly confined to Germany's colonies[37], except for the anti-black racism found in

[37] "*The German colonies were distributed in 1919 as follows: German East Africa (Britain); German South West Africa (Britain); Cameroon (Britain and France); Togoland (Britain and France); German New Guinea – comprising Kaiser Wilhelm's land, Bismarck Archipelago, German Solomon Islands, Nauru – (Britain); Marianne Islands, Caroline*

the Americas, which may have affected Europe and all the European colonies in Africa.

From 1885 to 1918, blacks residing in German South West Africa, Togo, the Cameroons and German East Africa experienced genocide, incarceration in concentration camps, starvation, forced labor, deportations, expropriation of property, torture and a mixed-marriage law sanctioned by the Reichstag, which prevented the marriages of whites and blacks. Again, all of this transpired before the NSDAP even existed.

Haas:

> *"Nazi policy was actually presaged prior to WWI in Germany's African colonies. The native populations were regarded as inferior and treated in kind, and racism was institutionalized. Indigenous populations were coerced into forced labor in Togo, Cameroon, and South West Africa (Namibia), but conditions reached their peak in the latter under Namibia's first governor, Heinrich Ernst Göring (father of Hitler's deputy Herman Göring).*
>
> *Among the populations inhabiting this colony were the more than 80,000 Hereros,*

Islands, Marshall Island, Pelew Island (Japan). All these colonies are mandated by the League of Nations." Source: "German colonies," *TIME on the Web*, June 23, 1924, http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,718551,00.html (accessed December 24, 2013).

who rebelled against their German overlords in 1904. The Germans sent an army under Lothar von Trotha who called the conflict a 'race war.' He declared in the German press that 'no war may be conducted humanely against non-humans' and issued an 'annihilation order':

...The Hereros are no longer German subjects. All Hereros must leave the country...or die. All Hereros found within the German borders with or without weapons, with or without animals will be killed. I will not accept a woman nor any child....There will be no male prisoners. All will be shot.

That order set this racial genocide apart from other colonial mass murders and heralded the Nazi final solution.

As would occur under the Nazis, these killings were often framed in public health rhetoric. Von Trotha wrote, 'I think it is better that the Herero nation perish rather than infect our troops....' By the time his order was rescinded, an estimated 65,000 Hereros had been killed. The remaining 15,000 (mostly women) were interned in Konzentrationslager. Germany's first official use of this term occurred when Chancellor von Bülow rescinded the annihilation order and established camps for the survivors which were designed to extract economic benefits from their forced labor under

conditions that would lead to mass fatalities. The Herero uprising was eventually followed by the Nama (called Hottentots at that time) and Kaffirs.

Fritz Isaac states under oath: '....I was sent to Shark Island by the Germans. We remained...one year. 3,500 Nama and Kaffirs were sent to the Island and 193 returned. 3,307 died on the Island'.

Samuel Kariko states under oath: 'There were only a few thousand of us left, and we were walking skeletons....The people died there like flies that had been poisoned. The great majority died there. The little children and the old people died first, and then the women and weaker men'."[38]

Nearly half of an estimated 17,000 natives incarcerated in the concentration camps died. These camps were finally abolished in 1908. In contrast, the Nazis failed to enact a single anti-black policy that equated to this.

Without any substantiation, Kestling goes on to assert that *"White racists, who returned to Germany, probably brought their anti-black racism with them after Germany lost its colonies."*

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[38] Haas, p. 333. It should be noted that "*these quotes are from survivor testimony obtained by the British government and included in a 'Blue Book,' i.e., a British government report, printed in 1918*." *Note: Revisionist Friedrich P. Berg asserts that this "Blue Book" is worthless as a source.

Probably? At least he correctly noted that those German colonists who remained later played a role in the NS Party movement in Africa: What some of these people had to say about African policy is interesting. We will revisit this. Kestling then speculates that *"Hermann Göring and Admiral von Trotha probably were prejudiced against blacks, because of their fathers' experiences in the colonies."*

Whoops, there's that "*probably*" again.

Hitler versus the African colonialists

While many German industrialists as well as President von Hindenburg wished to regain the lost African colonies, Hitler's long range plans foresaw *Eastern European colonies* that could act as incentives for both the rich and not-so-rich Germans living outside German borders and for members of the NSDAP, either via resettlement or exploitation. Hitler had appointed General von Epp as the director of the Colonial Political Office of the NSDAP in 1934. But Epp soon resigned because he came into conflict with Hitler; Hitler initially wanted to colonize Europe instead of Africa. This of course flies in the face of those historians who scream about Hitler's alleged plans to exterminate Africans in an African colonial grab. That's a myth. This does not mean, however, that Hitler was not at all interested in regaining Germany's lost African colonies. On the contrary, he asked for no more and no less than what Germany had formerly possessed.

Germany's colonial propaganda was limited to its former territories, wherein the propaganda was intensive. Dr. Goebbels' printed masterpieces flooded these former African holdings so much so that the German inhabitants prepared for an armed intervention. German women and girls were being trained and educated at the Rendsburg Colonial School in butchery, blacksmith work, nursing, teaching, etc. in order to prepare them for future work in the colonies. As well, secret weapons deliveries from Germany were discovered and confiscated by the Brizi mandate authorities, a fact suggesting that Hitler was still interested in African reacquisition. But the Brizis also played a game of two-face: they insisted on stringing Hitler along by dangling before him troublesome of their own colonies like carrots on sticks. But Hitler was uninterested in receiving non-German territories like Liberia, an independent nation at the time, as some sort of Brizi concession. He restricted himself to Germany's *former* colonies.[39]

Eugenics and anti-black science before Hitler

The racial hygiene movement, which had developed during the latter part of the 19th century and became popular during the 20th century, emerged in response to German fears concerning a degeneration of their race. By the time the NSDAP came to power in 1933, well known scientists like Dr. Alfred Ploetz, William

[39] Ladislas Farago, "Hitler Reaches for Africa," *Ken*, January 12, 1939, pp. 37, 70-73.

Schallermayer, Eugen Fischer, Fritz Lenz and Ernst Ruedin had linked 'Nordic supremacy' with race hygiene, approved compulsory sterilization and generally agreed that socialism did not apply equally to all races of the world.

In 1895, Dr. Ploetz stated that *"whites are better adapted to different conditions of the earth, than Negroes and they [whites] are the superior race on the earth."* Hitler himself later contradicted this statement when he reportedly told Albert Speer (*Inside the Third Reich*),

> *"People whose antecedents came from the jungle were primitive...their physiques were stronger* [i.e. superior] *than those of civilized whites. They represented unfair competition and hence must be excluded from future* [Olympic] *games."*

If this is not an example of Hitler conceding to the biological superiority of the African over the white, then what is it? Furthermore he allegedly told Speer that

> *"[t]oday the Siberians, the White Russians, and the peoples of the steppes live extremely healthy lives. For that reason they are better equipped for development and in the long run biologically superior to the Germans."*

Statements like these were reportedly more commonplace as the tide of the war turned against

the Germans. And this latter quote is quite a confession on Hitler's part. He had also reportedly said that *"Japan* [was] *an ally that ranked as a world power, whereas...Italy was* [not] *in the same class."* Is this not an admission that Italians were generally racially inferior to the Japanese?

Anyway, moving along here, Dr. Ploetz considered European Jews as Aryans and among the cultured races of the world in contrast to official NS policy and Hitler's own view.

Dr. Eugen Fischer, a man who preceded the NSDAP by decades, conducted research in South West Africa and stated that *"Negroes, Hottentots.... are inferior."* But Fischer advocated *protecting* them, per Kestling, because they were *"useful as slaves."* A more likely reason is that they were useful as laborers. Later in Fischer's career, he exclaimed that *"I do not categorize every Jew as in theory or as Negroes and I do not underestimate the greatest enemy* [Jews] *with whom we have to fight."* Kestling then goes on to relate that "*pseudo-scientists*," such as Fischer and Ploetz, *under Kaiserine and Weimar Germany* not only defined explanations for the doctrine of racial purity but also provided the moral, ethical and legal explanations to selectively eliminate perceived inferiors.

The NSDAP tolerated immigrants via the Foreigner Act: They were granted "*guest*" status. In 1920, the NS Party platform called for preventive measures against further immigration of non-Germans and

for repatriating those who had immigrated after August 2, 1914. These proposals were mainly aimed at Jews, gypsies and blacks, according to Kestling. But there were always exceptions and leniency.

Black versus white

The presence of black troops after World War I on German soil in visible positions of authority and the presence of interracial couples (black troops, in most cases, married to German women) were met with resentment in Germany. Politically and diplomatically, anti-black sentiments were displayed by German conservatives and liberals alike. The German state described black soldiers as rapists of German women and carriers of venereal and other diseases. Again, this was after World War I and not under the NS regime.

The so-called "*Rhineland Bastards*" resulted from liaisons between black and Asian occupation troops and German women. By 1927, the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior recommended sterilization of the "*Rhineland Bastards*," but this suggestion was turned down at the highest levels of authority because of the demoralizing effects it would have on the children's mothers.

Kestling admits that anti-black racism under the Nazis *"does not compare with the atrocities committed against blacks in Africa during the African colonial period."* And he conceded that *"the 'seeds' of racial totalitarianism were* ***always***

present." He also wrote that the examples he found of anti-black discrimination reveal no systematic plan or coordinated effort to eliminate blacks compared to NS plans for the systematic elimination of other minorities in Europe (which are also questionable).

Meanwhile in Africa, blacks suffered under Italian fascism. An example occurred in 1924. Italian Colonial authorities in Somalia instituted two new forms of contract labor, because of a labor shortage concerning state concessions. The first was called the *"Teen,"* which involved a rotating system of service. Each village provided workers for a six month interval. The other was the forced recruitment of workers known as *"colonists"* to work on the concessions for a renewable four year period. These colonial contracts separated families for long periods of time. Workers were mistreated, died, and were coerced by the authorities. Negro farmers suffered the most from these two systems.

In 1933 Dr. Hans Macco, not Hitler or any prominent NS official, published a pamphlet entitled "Racial Problems in the Third Reich." Macco advocated the elimination of the *"Black curse"* via sterilization. On April 13, 1933, Hermann Göring, Prussian Minister of the Interior, ordered a study in Düsseldorf, Cologne, Koblenz and Aachen to provide accurate statistics on the number of "*Rhineland Bastards*." The material collected was sent to Dr. Wilhelm Abel, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, who, after reviewing the data, appealed to those *"in whose hands it lies to prevent*

their reproducing." In 1937, hundreds of the "*Rhineland Bastards*" were taken into custody by the Gestapo under secret orders. Alternately, some world-renowned German scientists were instrumental in the rounding up and sterilization of the Rhineland children.

As a side note, Jan Wosczyk, a survivor of the alleged Lodz *"child labor camp,"* recalled in 1942 that *"there were Russians, Czechs, French, Belgian, Germans, Jews and a few 'Rhineland Bastards' from Germany in the child's camp."*

Eastern Europe or Africa?

The debate that commenced in the 19th century over the most advantageous – European or African colonies – continued under Hitler. The ultimate victor was Hitler who believed that "*living space*" in Eastern Europe would bring to a halt the flight of Germans to other parts of the world.

Colonial clubs were important in this debate since they either championed the ideology of settlement (by Germans) or exploitation (of African labor). Hitler supported a little of each.

Black exceptions to NS policy

During one of the colonial club meetings in 1934, **an NS official recommended that only Negroes who had served in the military or civil service capacity** in the German Colonial Government **be considered for citizenship in the Third Reich**. He

also mentioned that the population of blacks in Germany was small (an estimated 25,000 in 1925) and that most were from the Cameroons and Togo. Most were employed as artisans. However, he advocated that blacks who had arrived in Germany before and after the war who did not serve in some capacity in the colonial government should be repatriated. Under the Reich Colonial Office, **a recommendation was announced for limited citizenship afforded to blacks who were loyal during the Imperial period**; however, a policy of expulsion or forced emigration was preferred. In 1942, Robert Wagner, *Gauleiter* of Alsace, announced a policy of deportation from the former French held territory. It included the expulsion of *"Negroes and colored hybrids."* Moreover, several blacks and their families were forced to leave Germany or suffer the consequences of being sent to an internment camp.

Theophilius Wonja Michael, an artist who lived in Berlin and was a native of Cameroon died in 1934. Christiana, James, Juliana and Theodore, his relatives, went to France after they were threatened with deportation. Paulette Reed-Anderson surveyed black soldiers, musicians and artists in Berlin from 1890 to 1945. She cited several blacks who emigrated to other countries just prior to the NS takeover, or who returned to Africa or elsewhere almost immediately after their studies or business in Germany was concluded. These statistics indicate that blacks were not welcome in Germany *from the Imperial to the NS period.*

Once again we witness no genocide of blacks and we again witness that anti-black racism and policy *preceded* the NSDAP by several decades.

The enforcement of the Sterilization Law of 1933 saw many mulattoes fall prey to this piece of legislation. Mixed-marriages of blacks and whites were annulled and forbidden by the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior circular of November 26, 1933. A further interpretation of the law saw blacks as a racially distinctive minority with *"alien blood."* According to Kestling,

> *"In 1939 the euthanasia law not only singled out the mentally and physically handicapped, but also it was applied to 'Negroes,' Jews, gypsies and others. In addition, applicants for membership in the NSDAP and enlistment into the armed forces were asked to certify that neither they had Jewish nor colored blood."*

This is all well and good but Kestling's research fails to accommodate Bryan Rigg's contradictory research in *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers* as well as my own research into the exceptions to this official rule. There are photos of African, mulatto and "*other*" soldiers in Wehrmacht, LVF and *Waffen-SS* uniforms. As well, at least one mulatto was permitted to attend an elite NS school for future political officers. What to make of these exceptions when Hitler and the NS state allegedly answered only to their own racist selves? Who were they

trying to please or accommodate with these exceptions and why?

In 1936, a local German Community Conference official from Königsberg sought advice and guidance from other conference officials and from the main office in Berlin about how he should resolve the case of Tom (last name unknown), an Afro-German of 15 years. According to the official, Tom was unable to get a job and measures to find work for the young man were useless, because of racial discrimination practiced by employers. He concluded that *"Tom was driven to a life of crime"* in order to survive. In 1939, the official finally received a reply from the main office, which contained an opinion from the Prussian Minister of the Interior. **The attachment told him to handle the situation at his level**, because the insignificant number of blacks did not warrant official laws or guidelines. Moreover, other correspondence found in the German Community Conference files contains similar guidance to other offices. Not one file mentions internment in a KZ or extermination as a solution.

On December 2, 1941, a director of the sanatorium in Leipzig reported to the main office in Berlin that a four-year-old "*Negro*" female was in his institution. He requested immediate guidance from Berlin. The main office responded by saying that *"existing offspring of mixed-marriages must go before a special commission."* The specific commission was not specified in Berlin's reply. Berlin also mentioned that these children were not

eligible for care like any other person. Berlin concluded by stating that *"since no social institution showed any interest in caring for the Negro, there remains only to keep her there* ***until she can be placed with a mixed-race couple****."* While Kestling wails that in 1941 it would have been difficult to find a mix-marriage couple, the fact that this was Berlin's reply should stun orthodox readers. So far, no other records have been located to determine the fate of this nameless child.

Some Nazis were concerned, at least for a while, that blacks walking around freely would only lead to sexual misbehavior. An ordinance was enacted in 1940 by the NSDAP in Niederdonau, for example, to establish a curfew for blacks. But this was rescinded because the NSDAP still had plans for the reconquest of Africa and was attempting to be cautious. They feared that letters from blacks to family members in Africa might contain adverse information about the way they were being treated in Germany, Austria, etc. As of 1943, the fate of members of the Africa show was still undetermined. But why did the NSDAP care about *any* African's opinion if extermination was an everyday occurrence as we are so often told? Kestling missed this important point.

The NS Central Bureaucracy passed the fate of Germany's blacks onto local bureaucrats, some of whom were eager to comply with NS doctrine by getting rid of *"undesirables."* Others were not so

keen to abide by NS doctrine and they flouted NS ideology and policy.

Lari Gilges

Lari Gilges, a dancer and Afro-German, was a member of the KJDV (German Communist Youth Organization) in 1926. As a performer he founded the leftist actors' group *"Nordwest Ran"* that organized anti-NS demonstrations. In 1931 during a labor demonstration, he was arrested and imprisoned for a year. After his release, he *continued* agitating the NSDAP. He was ultimately arrested by the Gestapo on June 20, 1933. The next day, his body was found under a bridge in Düsseldorf. The killers were allegedly members of the SS. As of 1986, his surviving daughter still received reparations payments from the German government.

Black experimentation or unsubstantiated allegation?

On July 20, 1942, Dr. Ernst Grawitz, SS Chief Physician, reported to Heinrich Himmler that racial blood testing had been performed by another doctor named Fischer on serums of *"whites and blacks"* in 1938. But Fischer performed these same tests on gypsies and scheduled similar tests for Jewish inmates at Sachsenhausen in 1942. Grawitz also mentioned that Dr. Horneck, another SS physician who had performed tests on Negro prisoners of war in France, had achieved similar results. The experiments related to whites adapting

to tropical environments. There is no evidence that any of these Africans suffered from having their blood withdrawn for these tests.

Black KZ experiences

Interment Camp Lager VII at Laufen, Germany, contained 50 Jews, 12 men of African descent, and an assortment of white Americans and British nationals. Despite the common predicaments of black and white prisoners, the two groups were racially segregated in separate barracks. This was likely at the request of the prisoners themselves however, and not a result of NS policy towards blacks. Other NS camps were not segregated at all. Black POWs and KZ survivors testified to this on numerous occasions.

According to a Norwegian survivor of Grini concentration camp near Oslo, Norway, an unnamed *"Negro from South Africa"* entered the camp with him in 1943. He also stated that the camp commandant was surprised to see a *"Norwegian Negro."*

Johnny Nicholas, a Haitian-Creole, was arrested by the Gestapo in Paris. Survivor testimonies from the Rottleberode concentration camp stated that Nicholas attended to the physical maladies of Jewish laborers and provided them with forms to be used as an excuse not to report for work. How could Jewish slave laborers not only receive treatment from an African doctor but be excused from *"slavery"*? This should cause any thinking

person to pause and reconsider what really went on in German camps, but that is beyond the scope of this book.

Ludwik Zuk-Skarszewsli, a Polish Jew and survivor of Auschwitz, was asked to form an orchestra at Berlin-Falkensee concentration camp, in which there were musicians of worldwide repute as well as *"Negroes and mulattoes."*

Blacks were reportedly seen in person by the *21st Army Group* at Neuengamme KZ. Other blacks were reportedly seen at Stutthof, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück and Dachau. Obviously they survived the *"Nazi death machine"* if they were alive and interviewed by Allied soldiers!

In 1943, a Dutch mulatto was sent to Bromberg, a sub-camp of Stutthof, in Danzig. He was *"liberated"* by the Red Army.

Wilhelm Ruhl, the Gestapo guard at the Butzbach prison, encountered Afro-French civilians and prisoners of war there. Lieutenant Darwin Nichols, an Afro-American airman who was a prisoner of war, was incarcerated in this prison in March 1945. During his interrogation, Ruhl accused other Gestapo guards of deliberately executing some of the prisoners of African descent and burying their bodies in a bomb crater near the prison. But no one ever located this crater or the bodies of said black prisoners. Meanwhile, a Haitian national was able to save her niece from the infamous Pawiak

prison in Poland. Kestling nevertheless concluded from these shaky accounts that

> *"While the treatment of blacks was discriminatory, brutal and harsh in internment and concentration camps and prisons, evidence indicates that black Allied prisoners of war faired no better compared to black civilians."*

The Tuskegee airmen I interviewed and nearly all of those cases detailed in Lusane's *Hitler's Black Victims* suggest otherwise.

To sum up Kestling, he conceded that

> *"[u]nder the Nazi regime, there was no master plan to eliminate people of African descent, because their minuscule number was no immediate threat like the Jews and Gypsies; even though German law declared them a minority with 'alien blood'. The* ***exceptions*** *to the rule were the hundreds of 'Rhineland Bastards'...who were rounded up by the Gestapo."*[40]

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[40] See *The Journal of Negro History* 83, no. 1 (Winter, 1998): pp. 84-99, http://www.jstor.org/stable/2668561 (accessed November 16, 2013).

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3. Sirge Bilé: 'Noirs dans les Camps Nazis'

Not long ago we knew next to nothing about blacks in German concentration camps, let alone German society. Sirge Bilé's research[41] explores this ignored aspect of World War II which is rarely or never mentioned, not by historians or even those who survived. His research focuses on the deportation of blacks to concentration camps and the "*extermination camps*" of Nazi Germany.

In the beginning...there was tolerance

When Germans first stepped foot on the African continent their relations with the black native inhabitants were considerate. A 12th century painting proves this. At that time all Catholics of Europe worshiped a Roman soldier of Egyptian origin. He was beheaded in the Swiss Alps at the beginning of the Christian era for defying the Emperor: he had refused to renounce his Christian faith. This soldier, this martyr, was St. Maurice.

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[41] *The original French article I summarize here is no longer available, but a similar synopsis and interview may be found here*: "Noirs dans les Camps Nazis: Un documentaire de Serge Bilé," April 13, 2005, http://www.sangonet.com/eventc/CineVideoEcran/noirs-ds-camps-nazis-aff.html (accessed September 23, 2014).

While all neighboring countries represented St. Maurice as a white man, the German clergy was first to portray his true color by erecting a statue in the Cathedral of Magdeburg, a statue with clearly *Negroid features* that we can still see today. But Germanic respect for the African severely deteriorated from 1681 to the first German expedition to Africa.

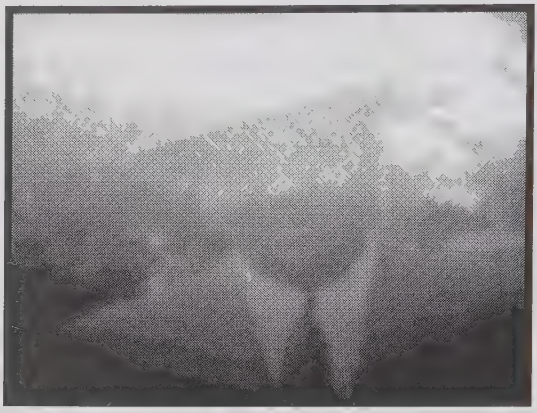
Saint Maurice (left) with Erasmus

Bilé's book is centered on blacks who were either deported or interned in Nazi concentration camps and "*extermination camps*" during World War II. The book is only available in French and is not unlike Clarence Lusane's *Hitler's Black Victims: The Historical Experiences of European Blacks, Africans and African Americans During the Nazi Era*. Both contain omissions, errors and exaggerations.

Interned not murdered

According to Bilé, Africans, Caribbeans and black Americans were often arrested and deported, mostly as a result of their participation in combat or resistance movements. Supposedly considered "*beasts*" because of their blackness, black men and women in the Nazi camps were subjected to humiliation. One example was Carlos Greykey, interned at Mauthausen, who was allegedly ordered to wear a suit of the Yugoslav Royal Guard

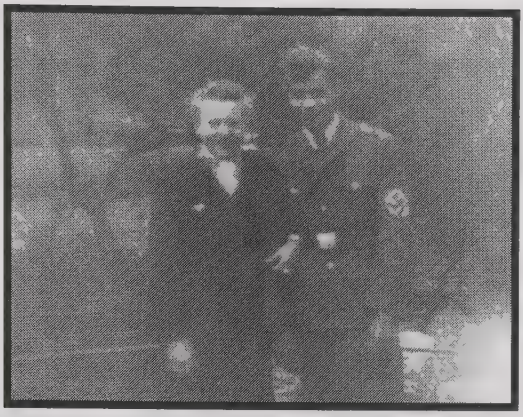
and play servant to the Nazis in charge. Needless to say he survived the war.



Interned not murdered

Bilé's illuminating testimonials with survivors or their companions were collected in Germany, France (e.g., the famous singer John William), Spain, Belgium, Norway, Martinique, Ivory Coast, Suriname, Senegal and the United States.

Carlos Greykey: Interned not murdered

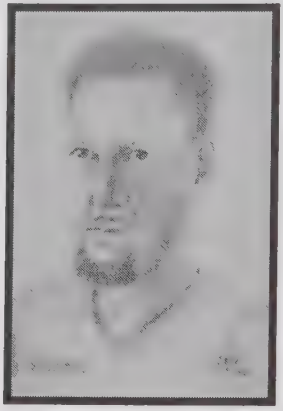


The Nuremberg Laws could be applied to forbid marriages between whites and blacks, though this did not always happen. Many mixed-race individuals were permitted to marry foreigners or fellow mixed-race Germans.

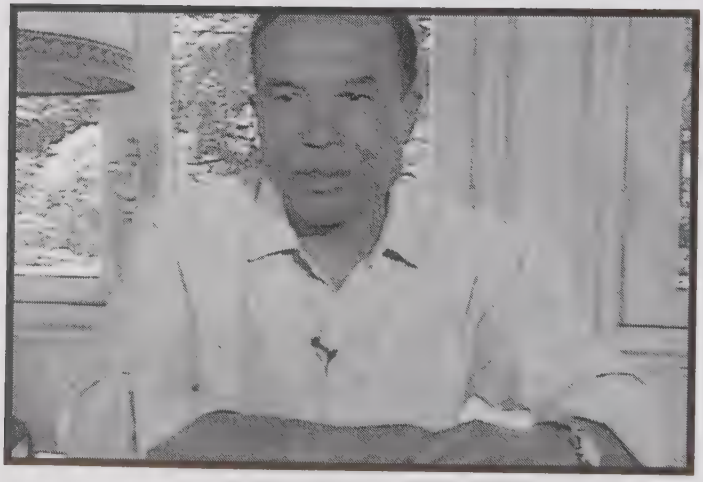
According to Bilé, Afro-Germans whom were forcibly sterilized were part of the first contingent of deportees in the concentration camps before the war. However, we learn from some Afro-Germans that they simply had to work at the KZs and were not in fact internees.

Interned not murdered

This book also reveals that German concentration camps were not the invention of the Nazis. As we already learned, the first German concentration camp was built in 1904 in Namibia to eliminate the Herero people opposed to the rule of Chancellor Bismarck.

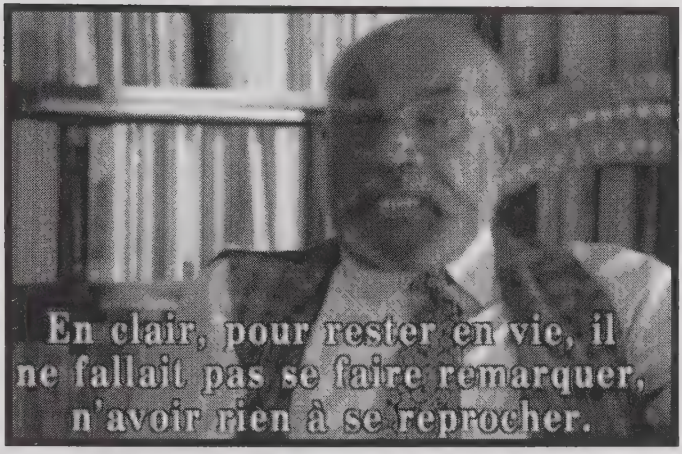


Joseph Nassey



Interned not murdered

Throughout the numerous pages of previously unpublished history, we learn about the feats of arms during the war as well as those whom later became the great leaders of the black cause: Nelson Mandela, Aimé Césaire, etc.



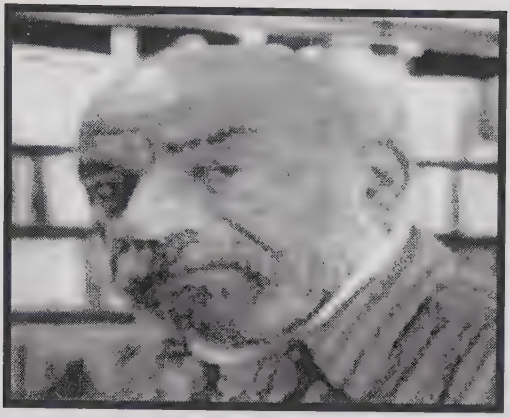
Testimonial: "Special treatment signified death." If true, then how did all of these black people survive?

Sergé Bile also made a film in 1995. On 15 January 2005, he was present at the AFRICAMAAT Institute. He discussed his book and kindly answered numerous questions. Mr. Bilé was received on Thierry Ardisson's TV show on 22 January 2005. He was accompanied by Mr. John William, an engineer and former deportee who survived the 'Nazi death machine.'

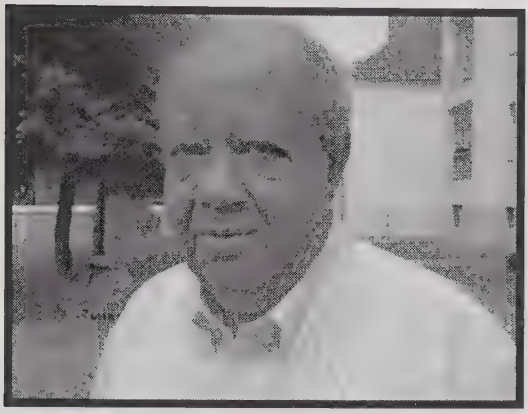
Lari Gilges (left) and Lionel Romney (right)

John William

Somehow, perhaps by way of a miracle, John William survived Hitler's "*black holocaust*." We must not ask *how* he did this. We need only *believe*, as Elie Wiesel and other holocaust saints and martyrs advise.



Carlos Greykey in advanced age



Hans Hauck in advanced age

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4. WEB Du Bois' Visit to Nazi Germany

"At age 68, W. E. B. Du Bois spent five months in Germany in 1936, but barely mentioned this long trip in his later autobiographic writings. He was supported by an Oberlaender Trust grant that permitted him to study how the German system of industrial education could be applied to re-organizing equivalent American Negro institutions. Oberlaender was a Nazi sympathizer, but his trustees gave Du Bois a modest fellowship. Du Bois covered his trip for the Pittsburgh Courier (a Negro weekly) and wrote detailed accounts on opera in Bayreuth and Hanover, the Deutsches Museum München, the Olympics, and the industrial city Siemensstadt. He commented on censorship and the curtailment of free speech, the nature of Nazi propaganda, and, at great detail, on race prejudice, anti-Semitism, and the plight of Jews. He reported to his readers in 1936 that "world war on Jews" was an integral part of Nazi policy. Du Bois's uncollected essays of 1936 constitute an early examination of Nazi rule and of anti-Semitism by a German-speaking Harvard-and-Berlin-trained African American historian and sociologist who was

both politically anti-racist and culturally Eurocentric."[42]

In several published letters dated 1936, the Jewish-American anthropologist Franz Boas invited Du Bois to join the American Committee for Anti-Nazi Literature. When Du Bois declined, citing his impending investigative six-month trip to Germany, Boas warned him that he might have difficulties there with *"the officially stimulated race prejudice,"* but that the Nazis might also *"try to be particularly courteous to you and show you Potemkin villages."* Boas wished he could direct Du Bois to *"some people who might allow [him] to look behind the scenes."* Du Bois thanked him, realizing *"it [was] going to be a little difficult for [him] to see and know anything in Germany, but the offer was made and it is too good an offer not to take advantage of."*

The individual who gave him the money for his trip to Germany in 1936 was none other than Gustav Oberlaender, one of the world's richest stocking manufacturers, *"an opponent to labor organization and strikes, and a known Nazi sympathizer who had received an award from Hitler and had dined with Goebbels."*

Du Bois arrived in Germany well before the Olympics, which started in August. He received a letter of recommendation from Dr. Georg Kartzke

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[42] Werner Sollors, "W. E. B. Du Bois in Nazi Germany, 1936," *American Studies* 44, no. 2 (1999): p. 207.

in Berlin, dated July 17, 1936, which mentioned that Du Bois had already received support for his project from Dr. Leitner, *Auswärtiges Amt*, Dr. Handrick, *Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung*, and Dr. Strudders of the *Reichsgruppe Industrie*.

In an interview that Du Bois gave the New York *Stattszeitung und Herold* on January 29, 1937, shortly after his return to the United States on December 30, 1936, he was quoted as saying that he found the attitude of the German press toward the colored Olympic athletes "*quite fair, even friendly*." The anonymous journalist praises Du Bois' German pronunciation and finds his observations especially interesting since Du Bois, as a member of a race persecuted in America, was uniquely qualified to make comparative observations on Germany. Du Bois also commented on a Nuremberg rally, finding what was said there terrible: "*it was the sort of thing that would have caused a war in the past*." We are not told what the terrible statement was. Rudolf Hess made a good impression on him, though Du Bois believed that his influence was waning. He praised the "*Nazi government's construction program, of apartments (unmatched in Europe) and of highways, but found the national mood depressed, lacking 'Gemütlichkeit,' that untranslatable German sense of ease*." He witnessed "*food shortages*" and the "*publicized winter aid collections, but he observed an unconditional trust in national socialism and Hitler*

personally, as well as much gratitude for what he had done in the few years of his rule."

Speaking directly to the issue of race, Du Bois also observed that the treatment of Negroes in Germany did not yet show traces of racial hatred, although he "*simply could not comprehend*" the German attitude toward Jews. "*The situation of the Jews was,*" he said, "*very regrettable, but it could not be compared to that of the Negroes in the United States.*" What happened in Germany took place *legally*, even if "it was cruel and unjust: in the United States, by contrast, the Negroes were discriminated against and persecuted *in glaring violation of the law.* Blacks and Jews reacted similarly: "*they tried to remain unnoticed. Both races were stereotyped as lascivious*"; and Du Bois compared the tone and content of Streicher's *Der Stürmer* with similar Negrophobic propaganda in the South. "*Apart from that, the situation was not comparable.*" The interview ended with Du bois' declaration that he had been received very cordially in Germany and had not suffered any racial prejudice whatsoever.

After his interview, which was apparently too 'pro-German', Du Bois was impelled to write the following in his own defense to the American Jewish Committee on March 10, 1937:

> "*[I]t is extremely difficult to express an opinion about Germany today which is true in all respects without numerous modifications and explanations. In the first*

place what I said...was strictly confined to my experience and to what was apparently happening while I was there. I am convinced that without doubt the mob rule and illegal aggression practiced upon Jews in the earlier days of the Nazi movement was very grave and equalled in some cases the aggression upon Negroes in the United States. But the point I was trying to make in my interview in New York was that while I was in Germany the Nazi[s] had so changed the laws that practically anything they did to Jews was legal, and what you had was a legal oppression rather than the illegal cast[e] and lynching of Negroes in the United States. On the other hand the difference between these two methods is not essential, but it does make direct comparison between the plight of the Negroes in America and the Jews in Germany difficult and in many respects misleading. Of course I was not at all deceived by the attitude of Germany toward me and the very few Negroes who happened to be visiting there. Theoretically their attitude toward Negroes is just as bad as toward Jews, and if there were any number of Negroes in Germany would be expressed in the same way. But the point that interested me was that while this is the theoretical attitude, there was on the part of the populace no natural reaction of prejudice toward Negroes while there was such reaction toward Jews. This arose

> *naturally from the frightful anti-Semitic propaganda."*

In the *Pittsburgh Courier*, Du Bois gives a detailed account of the extent of his travels in Germany:

> *"I have been in all parts of Germany: in Prussia, including Meckl[e]nburg, Brandenburg, Hanover, and Schlesien; I have seen the Hansa cities of the Northwest and East Prussia; I have looked on the North Sea and the Alps, and traveled through Saxony, Thuringia, Westphalia, Wurtemberg and Bavaria. I have seen the waters of the Rhine, Elbe, Weser[,] Oder and Danube. I have seen all the great German cities: Berlin, Hamburg, L[ü]beck, Bremen, both Frankforts, Cologne, Mayence, Stuttgart, Breslau and Munich, not to mention Vienna and Strassburg. I have seen Germany; and not in the mists of the tourist's rush, but in slow and thoughtful leisure. I have read German newspapers of all sorts and places; I have read books, listened to lectures, gone to operas, plays and movies, and watched a nation at work and play. I have talked with a half dozen officials. (12/5/36)"*

Du Bois then spoke of Siemens' City.

> *"I came to Germany to learn, among other things, something of industrial education as carried on in a country where the industrial and technical development has been*

> *greater in the last fifty years than in any other land on earth. I hoped by what I might see to be able to see just what is wrong with industrial training among American Negroes. My first tentative conclusions... may be expressed in this aphorism: What Germany has is not Industrial Education, but Educational Industry. Or, in other words, Germany in general is not seeking to use industry and industrial processes as a means of education, but on the contrary is using education as a means of carrying on and perfecting industry. (11/7/36)"*

Du Bois was captivated why the apprentice system. He said,

> *"Then three years of work, hard and exacting. The spirit is remarkable, and no wonder: these students do not pay, they are paid to study—not much, to be sure, but an increasing part of their livelihood as they progress. They are entering on a life work and will live and be pensioned and die at this job. The competition is severe and they must keep up and excel if they would win success. They are encouraged and enthused in every way: a club-house; fields for games; evening entertainments for their families and friends. The mid-day meal is served free, etc. (11/7/36)"*

As for race relations in Nazi Germany, Du Bois explained,

> *"[N]o German woman of good standing would think of marrying a Negro under ordinary circumstances; nor could she do so legally. It is a question if she can legally marry a Japanese. (12/19/36)"*

This observation reveals the tension that existed between foreign policy goals and racial ideology under the Nazis. Incidentally, some German women were married to blacks and even had mixed-race children with them (e.g., the Sabac el Chers and Mohamed Husen's family); though it is unclear how many, if any, German women married blacks under the Nazis.

Du Bois wrote that

> *"[P]ublic dance halls and in the half-world [the semi-criminal underworld of nightclubs and disreputable bars] Negroes must be welcomed with care and secretly; police spies would quickly suppress any open commerce."*

Regarding anti-Semitism he said,

> *"[T]he prejudice against Jews goes back to economic reasons, built on a foundation of religion and clan solidarity... not at all analogous to the white dislike of blacks in America. (12/19/36)"*

Du Bois observed that the Nazis equally engaged in white-on-white race prejudice, especially against

the Jews. All non-Nordic races, including fellow whites, were openly denigrated. He reminded the optimists that Germany is now in the hands of the Nazis, of Hitler, his "*coadjutors and backers*," and that an integral part of their policy "*just as prominent now as earlier and perhaps growing in prominence, is world war on Jews. The proof of this is incontrovertible, and must comfort all those in any part of the world who depend on race hate as the salvation of men.*"

He noted,

> "*Adolf Hitler hardly ever makes a speech today – and his speeches reach every corner of Germany, by radio, newspaper, placard, movie and public announcement – without belittling, blaming or cursing Jews. From my window as I write I see a great red poster, seven feet high, asking the German people to contribute to winter relief of the poor, so that Germany will not sink to the level of the 'Jewish-Bolshevist countries of the rest of the world.' At Nuremberg recently he accused the 'foreign Jewish element' as causing the rotting of the Aryan world. His propaganda minister was more insulting, and said that the whole oppression of Germany by the world was caused by Jewish emigrants. Every misfortune of the world is in the whole or in part blamed on Jews – the Spanish rebellion, the obstruction to world trade, etc. One finds cases in the papers: Jews jailed for sex relations with German*

women; a marriage disallowed because a Jewish justice of the peace witnessed it; Masons excluded from office and the National Socialistic [sic] Party, because Jews are Masons; advertisements excluding Jews; the total disenfranchisement of all Jews; deprivation of civil rights and inability to remain or become German citizens; limited rights of education, and narrowly limited right to work in trades, professions and the civil service; the threat of boycott, loss of work and even mob violence, for any German who trades with a Jew; and, above all, the continued circulation of Julius Streicher's [Stürmer], the most shameless, lying advocate of race hate in the world, not excluding Florida. It could not sell a copy without Hitler's consent. (12/19/36)"

Despite what he witnessed, Du Bois stated that he was "*treated with uniform courtesy and consideration*" in Germany and added pointedly: "*it would have been impossible for me to have spent a similarly long time in any part of the United States, without some, if not frequent cases of personal insult or discrimination. I cannot record a single instance here. (12/5/36)*"

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5. Karl-Heinz Löwy: A Jew in the Waffen-ϟϟ

This case study is a real-world example of the pursuit of Jewish 'belongingness' in the exclusivist context of Nazi Germany. We encounter here the personal story of Karl-Heinz Löwy, demonstrating how one Jewish man discovered 'belonging' in a country and among a people that were racist against him. This man's experiences were not unique, however: tens of thousands of Jewish men found 'belonging' in Nazi society in similar fashion.

'Belonging' in an ethnostate

What does it mean to belong and why do people want to belong? Just as humans are born with reflexes, they are also born with a need to belong: "*[H]uman beings have a pervasive drive to form and maintain at least a minimum quantity of lasting, positive, and significant interpersonal relationships*." When people are rejected, excluded, stigmatized or ostracized they react with distress, as these are forms of "*social death*." Maslow's belongingness motive consists of the "*need for affiliation, the desire to establish and maintain social contacts, the need for intimacy*,"

and "*the desire for close relationships characterized by open and intimate communication.*"[43]

Since my major was military history with an emphasis in World War II and race relations in the Third Reich, this case study examines one Jewish man's need for belongingness in Nazi Germany. His name was Karl-Heinz Löwy (pronounced Lev-ee). His story is not unique, as tens of thousands of Jewish men (and even some women) attempted to belong to Nazi society in whatever way they had available to them. It is the ultimate story of group motivational theory. Their goal was survival and many did so by shedding their Jewish identity as much as possible and adopting a German identity instead.

According to Bryan Rigg, in spite of his Jewish heritage, Karl-Heinz Löwy became a *Rottenführer* (Private First Class) in the *Waffen-ϟϟ* during World War II. Before asking how this was possible, some background is necessary.

Löwy was born in December 1920 and was raised as a religious Jew. His parents were patriotic and had a strong military tradition—Löwy's maternal grandfather was a reserve captain and an honorary member of his World War I regiment. His grandfather once said that he was "*a German first and a Jew second.*" On the other hand, Löwy's paternal grandfather was an Orthodox Jew and he

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[43] See Saul Kassin *Psychology*, fourth edition (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2003).

had opposed his son Arnold's marriage to Löwy's mother because "*she came from Germany ('the land of barbarians') and was not religious*." Right away one gets the sense that Löwy had a confused childhood identity owing to the conflicting viewpoints of the two sides of his family. To which side did he belong? Many Jews grappled with this split identity.

Löwy "*chose*" to belong to the German side of his family upon Hitler's accession to power in 1933. His family immediately began to notice that their German friends avoided contact with them, though Löwy was still able to attend Hebrew School in 1934. As the general situation worsened for the family, marital tensions arose between Löwy's parents, and his mother filed for divorce. Löwy and

his mother sought to "*disappear*" in Berlin, the heavily populated capital. However she did not consider this safe enough and the two of them moved to France to escape the increasing persecution.

When war finally broke out in 1939, Löwy found himself interned as a "*German*" in France, whereupon he and other Germans "*who wanted to prove they hated the Nazis*" were approached by the French Foreign Legion. Löwy joined to financially support his mother. France quickly lost the war and the pro-German Vichy regime assumed control over much of France. Löwy was once again under threat. After his mother re-married, Löwy changed his name to help protect his identity. He became Henri Boland.

One day, when German military police were sweeping through France checking papers, Löwy disposed of his false papers and assumed the name Werner Grenacher (i.e. the name of a German family friend in Switzerland from Löwy's past). He claimed to have lost his papers and traveled to the German occupied sector of France to enlist in the Wehrmacht (German armed forces) for "*ideological reasons*." The authorities bought his story and sent him to Paris to be drafted as a *Volksdeutsch* (ethnic German). Löwy was told that day that he was being drafted for the *Waffen-SS*, Hitler's elite armed forces. According to Rigg, he was shocked. He had become one of some 940,000 men, of whom only 250,000 were ethnic Germans, to serve in the

Waffen-SS. In an ironic twist of fate, Hitler's SS became Löwy's means of belonging.
To make a long story short, the Wehrmacht and *Waffen-SS* oddly became a place for Jews like Löwy to hide. However, unlike Löwy, some Jews were openly accepted by the military and even protected by avowed Nazis and German patriots who disagreed with official propaganda against the Jewish people. The military offered these otherwise ostracized men a place of belonging.

Thousands of Jews living in Germany and Finland were able to gain some level of respect and a sense of belongingness in Nazi uniform or service. According to Löwy—in order for him to belong—he had to make sure his true ethnic identity was never revealed. For this reason, Löwy never stopped worrying about his or his mother's safety. He feared that someday his German comrades might discover that he was circumcised and denounce him to the authorities. But that never happened. Löwy felt himself to be lucky. His blond hair and gray eyes kept suspicions down, so his looks ironically served as protection against suspicion. His exemplary service also downplayed suspicions, since most Germans were led to believe that Jews were poor soldiers by official propaganda. He distinguished himself in battle on the Eastern Front, the most dangerous theater of the war, and earned the Close Combat Badge and the Iron Cross Second and First Class.

Did Löwy ever feel that he belonged given his fears and the racial situation? The answer is, oddly, yes.

Löwy told Rigg, "*They [the Waffen-ϟϟ men] were the best comrades anyone would want in war.*" He also held a high opinion of the *Waffen-ϟϟ* despite its real and imagined crimes. He finally deserted to the French when the war took a turn for the worse, regretting leaving his medals behind.

Fortunately the Allies never discovered Löwy's SS tattoo under his left arm that indicated his blood type, as such a discovery often meant torture or execution. All SS soldiers were considered war criminals by the Allied forces. Löwy informed Rigg that he fought simply "*in order to survive.*" Still, he had postwar run-ins with Jews who told him that he should be killed for fighting for Hitler. His response to those who questioned his service was, "*What else could I have done?*"

Löwy, like so many thousands of Jewish men caught between two identities in an ethnostate, had to choose between the two in order to belong and survive. While Löwy was able to gain a sense of belonging and respect in the German military, and had even lived relatively well throughout the war in spite of his Jewish heritage, he was unable to attain a true sense of belonging at any point in German civil society. As a Jewish man he had to fear being discovered, ostracized or even murdered; as a German man he had to deal with the fact that men as likeable as his own German comrades were allegedly mass murdering Jewish people like him. Needless to say he became a devout supporter of Israel and was actively practicing his Jewish religion in Munich, Germany at the time of Rigg's interview

with him. But he never left Germany. Perhaps he remained to feel that he truly belonged to his Fatherland in spite of its alleged crimes against his people during World War II. In a similar case to that of Löwy, an Afro-German man named Hans Hauck elected to remain in Soviet captivity for four years even though he was offered release. He did so to prove his 'Germanness' in spite of his racial heritage: In other words, to prove that he belonged.

Löwy and tens of thousands of other Jews (as many as 150,000 according to Rigg's research) had to grapple with acceptance from either their Jewish relatives or German society. For many of these men, including Löwy, this was far from easy. Some of the men interviewed by Rigg never felt that they truly belonged to Nazi society—though the military was somewhat different—and as a result several chose to identify as Jewish after the war even though they never felt Jewish. Others had committed suicide before the war ended to avoid the former persecution they experienced in civil society. These men never got to tell of their attempts to belong, as the distress they experienced drove them to death.

Mixed-race individuals and groups continue to struggle with acceptance in predominantly one-race societies, so hopefully stories like Löwy's will give these people some sense of hope in light of their identity struggles. Studying these men's stories may help today's mixed-race people cope with their own predicaments. One thing is certain:

people want to belong, so societies that exclude large numbers of the population are likely not going to last. Such societies are contrary to human nature since everyone needs to feel that they belong. This is one valuable lesson to learn from the biographies of "*Hitler's Jewish soldiers.*"[44]

Admiral Bernhard Rogge was part-Jewish

[44] See Lusane and Rigg.

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6. Breaker McCoy's "Secret Wehrmacht in Russia"

In August of 1920, Enver Pasha, a Turk, served as an intermediary between Von Seeckt and Moscow. He proposed that Germany provide the Soviet Union with information regarding the Polish military as a gesture of good faith. On their side, the RSFSR selected Victor Kopp, a diplomat of Estonian heritage, to work with the Germans. He established a cover office in Berlin, Unter den Linden Nr. 11 (a second RSFSR cover office was located in Tallinn, Estonia; the third in Riga, Latvia and the fourth in Kaunas, Lithuania). Kopp's official task was to work on repatriation issues of Russian POWs and interned Russian civilians in German custody. His more covert assignment was to work on improving German and Soviet relations. Kopp was successful in getting the Deruluft and Derumetall companies established, as well as a number of other Soviet-German joint ventures.

Soviet supporters for an unpublicized, secret partnership included Lenin, Trotsky, Dzerzhinski, Stalin, Frunze and a host of others. German supporters for working with the Soviet Union included von Seeckt, von Blomberg, Rathenau and many other civilian and military leaders. General von Seeckt was in fact one of the most vociferous proponents of the program. He did not so much

wish to see the Soviet military increasing drastically in strength, but he did see the benefits of working closely with Soviet industry. Von Seeckt believed that the Soviet Union was an excellent source of many rare metals and minerals necessary for the creation of a modern military force.

The German *Reichswehr* counterpart at that time was the Soviet Workers and Peasants' Red Army (RKKA) and the ties that bind moved very quickly in the early days. Both sides agreed that they had a cooperative future together. In early 1921, Major Fischer of the *Reichswehr* was selected to head a special working group within the *Reichswehr* ministry. Their task was to work out a basic foundation for future German-Soviet cooperation efforts with their Soviet counterparts.

It all culminated with the Treaty of Rapallo in April 1922. The most important result of the Rapallo accords was the German-Soviet military cooperation effort. On 11 August 1922, the German *Reichswehr* and the Soviet Red Army signed a document that allowed the Germans to establish military bases on Soviet soil. The covert aspects of the German-Soviet military cooperation agreement all included provisions for joint work on armor matters, aviation matters and chemical warfare issues.

Naturally, a clandestine German military development and training effort established in the Soviet Union required an organized administrative base. German military and civilian companies

worked together to adjudicate all needed cover issues. Per the agreement, Germany agreed to bear all operating costs for their Soviet bases.

German bases operating in the Soviet Union were to be primarily used for research and development efforts, tactical training, personnel evaluation and other disciplines that were prohibited by the Versailles Dictate. In return for these privileges, Germany allowed the Red Army to conduct military exercises alongside the *Reichswehr* and it also agreed to share industrial and military technology advances as applicable. The Soviet Union agreed to the above cited stipulations.

In terms of financing issues, Germany operated a number of overt and covert bookkeeping systems. Overt record books were shown to the Allied Control Councils and to the less reliable and weaker political parties of the Reichstag. These were doctored to show the Allies and most Germans what they wanted to see. All covert financing was done via the blue book of the *Reichswehr* and only selected members of the German government were privy to its contents.

It is estimated that Germany spent approximately RM 10,000,000 per year in the Soviet Union (RM 100 million in total). Aviation issues required the greatest amounts of financing, with the purchase of airplanes taking a large chunk of the budget. For example, during their years in Lipetsk, non-personnel aviation expenditures alone totaled close to RM 20 million.

In 1926, the Germans established a *Panzerschule* (armored training school) code-named "*Kama*" in Soviet Kazan. Its purpose was to teach both the practical and theoretical aspects of armored warfare. Students at the school, both German and Russian, learned the latest and most modern thinking of the German General Staff regarding armored warfare. Across the wide open spaces of Soviet Kaza, German and Soviet armored officers practiced the free-wheeling combat art later known as *Blitzkrieg*. In fact, one of the Panzerschule's most famous teachers was Heinz Guderian, the German Army's leading and most gifted proponent of armored warfare.

Mistrust sets in

In spite of these collaborative efforts, the Germans began to mistrust their Russian friends. It started when the Germans noticed they were stealing things: soap, pencils, toothpaste, precision tools, foodstuffs, etc., which were always in short supply in Russia. But the straw that broke the camel's back was when the Germans encountered a major new political problem in 1926. As the *Reichswehr* was secretly importing Soviet munitions, the liberal-democratic SPD party realized that the Soviets were also exporting hand-grenades to German communist front organizations *inside* Germany. This was unacceptable. During the summer/fall of 1926, the SPD circulated a press release stating that Soviet hand-grenades were killing hundreds of innocent Germans. Suddenly, international leaks appeared. On 2 December 1926, the Brizi

Manchester Guardian published an article about the Soviet rearmament of Germany. Oh, what a scandal it all was!

Naturally, the German communists screamed innocence. However, of key importance to the SPD's argument were the three Soviet munitions ships that had docked in Stettin to unload their cargo of hand-grenades for the German communists. Slowly, the political bomb faded from public view as more pressing social and economic issues grabbed the headlines. By 1932, and certainly by 1933, the end of German-Soviet military cooperation efforts was in clear sight. German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists were not interested in cooperating with the Soviets in secret on military matters. In the end, the Soviet Union, not Germany, officially asked the *Reichswehr* to close its facilities and depart the Soviet Union in August 1933. The Germans were gone by September. By that time, the Soviet Union was already expanding its contacts with the British and the French, in part to balance the German loss.

Did Germany create its own future destroyer?

The system of tenuous contractual agreements between the two countries (Russia and Germany) facilitated the training of approximately 120 senior Red Army officers (in Germany) between 1926 and 1933. Attendees of particular note for advanced military training in Berlin were two of Russia's greatest contemporary military figures: Mikhail

Tukhachevskiy (then Red Army Chief of Staff), and Georgi K. Zhukov (Minister of Defense). In this way, the Red Army acquired a general staff made up of officers trained by German experts during the period between the two world wars. This explains why the Soviets had an identical operational doctrine as that of Germany: *Blitzkrieg* and *Deep Battle* (*Schlacht Ohne Morgen*).

As for those who fought with the Germans at Stalingrad, these included:

- Cossacks
- Kalmycks
- Ukrainians
- Italians
- Croatians
- Hungarians
- Romanians
- Slovakians.

Breaker McCoy's 'Stalingrad Campaign'

In a bizarre twist of fate, an increasing number of Russian volunteers opted to fight alongside the depleted Germans as time dragged on. Tens of thousands of former Soviet volunteers joined German combat formations. In addition, an entire Russian volunteer division joined the German Army at Stalingrad(!), where it died fighting to the last man. In his 1999 book, *Biohazard*, Dr. Kenneth Alibek states that the Red Army used tularemia as a biological weapon during the *Battle of Stalingrad* (1942-1943). He claimed that tularemia killed

thousands of German soldiers. But this biohazard caused a generalized epidemic that also affected tens of thousands of Russian soldiers and civilians. Is this perhaps a reason why so many Russians inexplicably joined the German side during this battle?

Contrary to postwar mythmakers, Hitler offered minimal interference in army operations prior to Stalingrad in July 1942. The Stalingrad debacle belonged to von Weichs and Paulus. Hitler warned them not to fight a street battle inside Stalingrad since it would likely lead to an attritional battle. It was around this time that Hitler fired General Franz Halder, a man who had intrigued with other treacherous generals, withheld supplies at critical moments, lied, cheated, and caused the deaths of thousands of German soldiers—all of which he blamed on Hitler after the war.

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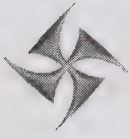

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7. The Lusatian Sorbs: German Slavs

In a brilliant essay entitled "Ethnicity Denied: Nazi Policy Towards the Lusatian Sorbs," Todd Huebner points out a number of details that exonerate the Nazis of fanatical racism and intolerance. He asks the question that was asked by the Nazis themselves: "*What policy should be pursued towards national minorities in the new Germany?" He answers: "Ideological and pragmatic considerations conflicted, prompting heated debate*." Nazi policies were anything but unified, a theme we visit in our discussion of Africans and Afro-Germans in Nazi Germany.

Background

The Sorbs are a West Slavic people in Germany who remained unassimilated. The Weimar census of 1925 identified that less than 73,000 people gave their mother tongue as Wendish.

Divisions within this Slavic population accelerated the pace of Germanization. The Sorbian national cause was in trouble by the time the Nazis came to power in 1933. An effort after the First World War to secede from Germany in favor of Czechoslovakia, at least to secure autonomy within the Reich, had misfired at the peace conference,

and its leader, Arnost Bart, was briefly imprisoned for treason. Even during the Weimar Republic, the Sorbian national movement found it difficult to rally support after this debacle, and a newly formed Sorbian political party failed to attract any significant number of voters. In fact, the attitude of the Sorbian populace proved as wide-ranging as that of the Germans towards the Nazis. In Lower Lusatia the Nazis did especially well. In Cottbus the Nazis received 57% of the Sorbian vote in the July 1932 election, about 20 points higher than the average for Germany as a whole! In the election of March 1933 the Nazi vote rose to 61%, and when towns of over 2,000, with their negligible Sorbian populations, are discounted, the Nazi vote climbs to 64%, while the proportion of Sorbs approaches one-half. The Lower Lusatian Sorbs voted National Socialist in much higher percentages than ethnic Germans did. Additionally, tallies for NSDAP membership in Cottbus also suggested that on average the Party was no less well-established in Sorbian communities than in German ones. This is not unlike the half-million Slavic Masurians of East Prussia who gave the Nazis their biggest majority in 1932.[45]

The Germans did not recognize the Sorbs as a minority group. And just why not? Well, non-recognition followed logically from the definition of minority status based on the relationship of the group to a foreign state, not to the state in which it

[45] See Richard Blanke, "Polish-Speaking Germans? Language and National Identity among the Masurians Since 1871," *Central European History* 38, no. 1 (2005): 135-138.

resides. Since no Sorbian majority population existed outside the Reich, the Sorbs within Germany were not to be regarded as a national minority.

Intolerance, acculturation, assimilation

The Nazis did not forbid the Sorbian newspaper *Serbske Nowiny* upon coming to power. They simply searched its pages affably for signs of sedition. Incidentally, coordination of Sorbian organizations and culture received the greatest outcry in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and France, nations where the Sorbs had an active, extra-Reich voice. At one point the Sorbs appealed to the League of Nations for assistance in their resistance to the Nazis, but the League refused because the rights of the Sorbs were guaranteed by no international convention. Even so, the pressure of foreign opinion was felt in Berlin. Hitler's desire for a quiescent foreign policy, pending rearmament, counseled caution and strengthened the hand of those who worried about Europe's ethnic German minorities.

When representatives of the Reich, Prussian, and Saxon offices assembled at the Foreign Ministry in Berlin on 30 August, the argument quickly prevailed that "*a tolerant policy...towards the Sorbs is imperative in the interests of the German minorities in Europe, even though this would entail sacrifices.*" Thus when NS official Sievert inaugurated the government's new policy with a well-publicized official declaration, he assured the

Sorbs that they would be allowed to continue to cultivate their language and culture. Indeed *Kulturwehr*, edited by Jan Skala, a Sorb, appeared until 1930 despite his persistent criticism of Berlin's policies. Perhaps this was part and parcel of the Nazis' Sorbian concessions since the Sorbs participated in Hitler's plebiscite in November, unlike the Poles and Danes. Some Sorb leaders even suggested Slavicizing Hitler's name and the "*Heil Hitler*" greeting (*Slawa Hitlerej*). Dr. Johannes Sievert and Hans Reiter were unsupportive since such a concession encouraged continued *distinction*, thereby opposing the goals of the newly formed BDO (*Bund Deutscher Osten* headed by Dr. Theodor Oberländer) in charge of Germanizing – i.e. assimilating and acculturating – the Sorbian minority. Reiter and the BDO proposed that Sorbs be invited to BDO cultural events and in this way co-opted, but Germans also had to attend Sorbian *Domowina* (an umbrella organization of Sorbian cultural associations) functions and compel the speakers to use German. Unfortunately the clumsy approach of the BDO proved a consistent source of annoyance to the sober nationalists of the *Wendenabteilung* – officials like Sievert – an NS organization that sought slow and careful forms of assimilation. The reintroduction of universal military service, which placed young Sorbs in a disciplined German environment, was one such method of Germanization. Administrative maneuvers were another method of Germanizing the Sorbs and the *Domowina*.

By 1935 the Sorbs had reached the limits of German tolerance. Berlin's restrictions and local state abuses prompted some of the bolder Sorbs to engage in illegal activity. *Domowina* circulars were quietly distributed, and a few secret meetings were held in defiance of the ban. The Sorbs formed a small underground network that maintained contact with the Polish minority in Germany and with supporters abroad. The *Katolski Posoł* received protection under the Concordat. Studiously non-political since 1933, *Katolski Posoł* persevered until September 1939: Its survival "*provides a useful reminder that the oppression of the Sorbs should not be exaggerated*," says Huebner.

Sorbian language instruction in the schools continued to the end of the 1937-8 school year. Sorbian organizations still requested permission to assemble, and occasionally it was granted. Macica Serbske was allowed to hold small business meetings in both February and July 1938. The Easter riders obtained permission for their processions, though the State Chancellery ruled that a German had to be found to direct this 'Germanic custom'. Most remarkable was the performance, in February 1938, of the Sorbian play in Wittichenau, *Kreis* Hoyerswerda, by the Domowina Association Bratrowstwo. The Landrat, National Socialist Theater Board in Görlitz, and the Gestapo in Liegnitz all approved the performance which attracted an audience of at least 700, the largest contingent from Saxony. Officials at the *Wendenabteilung* were annoyed, but license

numbers had been noted and photographs taken so the Saxon gendarmerie and the BDO could devote their energies to the task of determining who had attended. As late as March 1940 a business firm in Peitz, *Landkreis* Cottbus, sponsored an evening of Sorbian songs and folk dancing for its employees. This all suggests that the Sorbs were not persecuted, but harassed and pressured to acculturate.

Enter ~~Sandman~~ Himmler

In his capacity as Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germandom, Himmler appears to have taken an interest in the Sorbs only in 1940. On 15 May he completed a six-page memorandum for Hitler describing his ideas on population policy in the General Government (GG): that part of Poland occupied by Germany but not annexed to the Reich. Although Himmler wanted to fish out the racially valuable elements for assimilation in Germany, the vast majority of the populace was to be reduced to second-class status. This remaining "*inferior population*," he concluded, would be "*supplemented by deportees from the annexed portions of Poland*," as well as by "*all elements within the German Reich that are of the same racial and human type*." One of the key questions this document raises is what Himmler meant by "*parts*" (*Teile*). Possibly that would've been a determination for his racial examiners in the SS, but since at this time he does not appear to have understood that the Sorbs and Wends were one and the same, any views he might've had on their

racial composition and qualities were likely to be nebulous.

Shortly after penning this memo, Himmler received a report from the SD about Sorbian teachers who were preserving the Wendish language. Himmler received a list of 25 teachers which he then ordered transferred to Western Germany. However, certain NSDAP officials *opposed* the transfer of teachers active in the Party, who in turn received Martin Bormann's and Adolf Hitler's *support*. Hitler ruled that the transfers must wait until after the war because it was a bad idea.

Sorbian-language church services continued until 1938 at various intervals in 21 Protestant and ten Catholic parishes in Saxony. Though, the Catholic Church was a source of resistance to the NSDAP, not just among Sorbs but among national minorities at large. With no commitment to German nationalism, minority Catholics did not suffer the fatal ambivalence toward National Socialism that afflicted the German church. By 1 January 1941 all twelve Sorbian Catholic priests in Saxon Upper Lusatian were transferred or forced into retirement; eleven Protestant pastors were obliged to follow in short order. Just three of these Catholics were interned in Dachau. Sorbian preaching ceased abruptly in the Catholic parishes of Saxony as well as in most of the Protestant ones, although it continued in at least five of the latter through the war.

Dr. Hermann Eckhardt, newly appointed head of the *Wendenabteilung* and NSDAP official, felt that the dissolution of the *Domowina* and the seizure of the Maćica Serbske's considerable assets would encourage discontent among the Sorbs. He therefore opposed both. The Saxon government took no action as a result. A year later, Reinhard Heydrich ordered the dissolution of the Sorbian organizations and the confiscation of their assets, which was carried out on 7 April 1941. It was at this time that most outward signs of a separate national life were effaced, and as long as the Sorbs remained quiet, the Germans had more pressing concerns after 1941. Consequently the *Wendenabteilung* no longer had much to do and Germany's military demands reduced its staff. The last known document proving its continued existence dates from 25 February 1942. Neither the BDO nor its old Slavic opponent, the *Domowina*, survived the larger power struggle. What irony.

Assimilate them Slavs!

The civil authorities were content to pursue assimilation gradually, but in Nazi Germany they were not left to themselves. However, taken as a whole, German policy toward the Sorbs during the Nazi period was consistent with their treatment of other Slavic minorities, indeed of minorities at large. A movement that demanded a strong and united German people regarded all minorities as a precarious source of weakness. The policy of toleration was an aberration, albeit one in accord with what can be called a "*higher National Socialist*

principle," that of *expediency*. Even during the period of toleration, however, the undisputed goal of the Nazis and traditional nationalists alike was the Germanization (read: assimilation and acculturation) of the Slavic Sorbs. It was never extermination. The German state, similar to the Chinese state, desired unity above all; so claims Huebner, "*National Socialist ideology glorified German exclusivity*." Hitler had, after all, publicly denounced the concept of Germanization and developed the argument in his writings: The assimilation of foreign peoples, he insisted, would only dilute German blood and weaken the race—even though most NS race theorists, including the Race Policy Office, asserted that there was no German race? We must remember, this was Hitler in the early 1920's, not Hitler in the 1940's, by which time he had adjusted his racial thinking considerably. Huebner has run into a timeline problem here with his quotes.

That issue aside, it comes as no surprise that the resolution of the apparent contradiction between Nazi theory and practice lies in this racial rather than ethnic basis of Hitler's conception. The Germanization of the Poles, for example, was condemned since Poles were deemed inferior, "*but this fact by no means precluded the possibility of Germanizing individuals who appeared racially valuable*." Ah hah! Exceptions were always possible even in the Nazi scheme of things.

The SD reported in 1940 that the Wendish areas did not differ in racial composition from the rest of

Lusatia, and despite the occasional dissenting voice this appears to have been the general assessment. Before the war it was widely asserted that the Sorbs were an old Germanic tribe like the Bavarians or Franks. This idea received academic support from the anthropologist Dr. Walther Steller, who posited that the Sorbs were descended from the Vandals. For the Sorbs, the government's contention that they were Wendish-speaking Germans was the most egregious component of the proposed *Domowina* constitution. In retrospect, of course, the Sorbs owed their survival to this German ability to rationalize—not everyone the Germans encountered was so fortunate.

Germanization was an important component of Nazi racial policy. The other minorities within the Reich were under the same pressure as the Sorbs to join the much vaunted German national community. During the war the regime attempted not only to re-Germanize stray Poles and Slovenes but also to assimilate various Slavic groups in Poland, such as the Cassubians and the Masurians en masse. Approximately half of all Czechs were likewise destined for Germanization! When membership in state youth organizations became compulsory within Germany, children of non-German mother tongue were to be excluded, but regulations drafted in 1940 note that "*Little Lithuanian, Wendish, Cassubian, Upper Silesian (Water-Polish), Windish, and Prusso-Walloonish were not to be regarded his mother tongues.*" As a shrewd prosecutor remarked at Nuremberg in

1947, "*the seemingly insurmountable theoretical barrier of race was avoided very neatly*."

Assimilation would've continued even without government coercion; many Sorbs simply accepted Germanization with little or no hesitation. At the end of December 1944 the school inspector for Cottbus reflecting on three decades of service noted a conspicuous change over the last 10 years. "*The beginning pupils*," he reported, "*now all speak German, in contrast to before*." The situation was not so advanced everywhere else, but there is no question that the Nazi years accelerated the trend of the longer-term. By the same token, forced Germanization strengthened the commitment of Sorbs who were already nationally conscious. Many suffered for their convictions and these among them wasted no time in reestablishing the *Domowina* in May 1945. Sorb activist Nedo returned from Berlin, where he had ended the war in jail, to resume his position as chairman. Separation from Germany now seemed the only possible option. Some Sorbs favored union with Czechoslovakia, others with Poland, but separatist demands continued until 1947. German policy toward the Sorbs may not have been overtly sanguinary under the Nazis, but fervent nationalism demanded both assimilation and acculturation of the Sorbs.

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8. Henry Crowder: Black PoW of the Nazis

Henry Crowder was a black American musician who had been living abroad for twelve years, mostly in Brussels. During the war he was taken prisoner by the invading Germans and spent 22 ½ months in German custody before he was safely repatriated back to the States. The following email exchanges between Crowder biographer Anthony Barnett and two ex-POWs that were also interned with Crowder details Crowder's treatment by the Germans as well as general treatment of black American POWs in the camps Tittmoning, Laufen and Beverloo.

In his 22 January 2009 email letter to Anthony Barnett regarding civilian alien internment in Beverloo, Laufen (and its Tittmoning subsidiary camp) in World War II, Jean-Claude Miller wrote:

> *"Mr Crowder: I did indeed recognize his picture on page 71, which is how I knew him. I am still confused about the time Mr Crowder was in Tittmoning and Laufen. As I remember, I was arrested on April 10, 1942 and was sent to Beverloo the next day with a group of Americans from Antwerp. About one week later another group arrived from Brussels and Mr Crowder was among them.*

We were in Beverloo until shortly after the American landing in North Africa. The Germans decided at that time to send us to Tittmoning in November 1942 where we were for about one month. I remember spending Thanksgiving there and in early December the Germans sent us to Laufen and this included all American internees. I cannot remember that anyone was left behind at that time. To the best of my recollection it was in Laufen that I saw Mr Crowder perform and had conversations with him. On page 76 I recognized the names of William Walker and son Thomas, who were both with the Brussels group, and I knew them in Laufen as well. Could it be that some were sent back to Tittmoning later? That I cannot remember.

Mr Nassy[46]*: I definitely met him in Beverloo. He painted my portrait there (it is still in my possession). He travelled* [sic] *with us to Tittmoning and then to Laufen. We used to like pitching softball together. I don't think he was repatriated but I read an article in a Belgian magazine about his painting exhibition in Brussels after the war. Learned he died in 1976 only a few weeks ago!*

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[46] Joe Nassy was an Afro-Jewish internee. *Note: footnote not in original email.*

> *Aren't pictures of Mr Crowder in his collection?"*[47]

The author of this email, Jean-Claude Miller, was interned in all three of these German POW camps. He claims to have known Henry Crowder well and recalled that "*Crowder was also in Laufen, presumably between two periods in Tittmoning*." Two of Miller's recollections are significant, the first being that he saw Crowder perform in Laufen. Here we have confirmation from a former POW that musical instruments and band performances were permitted in at least one German "*concentration camp*" (all three of these POW camps are in fact described by most historians as "*concentration camps*" and not "*POW camps*"). Poles were present here as well and also allowed to participate.

In a May 2005 email exchange between Ruediger Overmans and JS Russell, we read the following about Polish officers:

> *"On 7 May 2005, Jason Wise wrote: 'I am looking for information regarding the fate of Polish Officers captured by the Germans in 1939. How many were taken prisoner? Were any murdered by the Einsatzgruppen? Were any handed over to the Soviets? The fate of the Soviet prisoners at Katyn and elsewhere is well-known, but I've never*

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[47] See "Jean-Claude Miller Beverloo, Laufen, Tittmoning," http://abar.net/crowdermiller.htm (accessed November 10, 2013).

> *come across any discussion of Germany's Polish prisoners.'*
>
> *The Polish officers like the rank and file who were not released until May 1940 stayed in German captivity. Officers – including Jewish officers – lived mainly in the camps Oflag VII A Murnau and Oflang VI B Dössel where they survived the war safely."*[48]

And in an 18 January 2013 online *Spiegel* article, we read of Polish POWs:

> *"The Polish prisoners in the photographs are wearing costumes. Some of the men are decked out in made-up uniforms complete with impressive medals, moustaches and pince-nez. Others have squeezed into women's dresses, darkened their eyelashes and hidden their hair under blond wigs. They laugh and dance across the stage, while in the orchestra pit below them sit more fellow prisoners, cheerfully intent on the score they are playing on their violins, flutes and trumpets.*
>
> *These are scenes from daily life in a Nazi 'Oflag' – short for 'Offizerslager,' or prisoner-of-war camp for officers – in*

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[48] Ruediger Overmans and JS Russell, email communication, May 9-10, 2005. *Note: None of the books that cover Nazi treatment of Polish POWs have been published in English to date.*

Murnau, in the far south of Bavaria, during World War II.

The pictures don't exactly fit the usual image of a Nazi camp, with its associations of forced labor and mass murder. Indeed, reports of prisoners performing plays, of libraries, exhibitions, athletic events and academic lectures behind the barbed wire and prison walls have always sounded highly implausible. There was reasonable skepticism even after the war ended and the prisoners returned home, bringing with them tales of an apparently rich cultural life in the prisoner-of-war camp.

In Germany, most people still know little about the living conditions of the Polish officers who were held in Oflags. One reason for this is the language barrier: Memoirs by former Polish prisoners of war published over the years have generally appeared only in Polish."[49]

For the sake of comparison, I invite readers to consider the following article about Brizi treatment of German POWs in the *Daily Mail* dated 20 January 2013:

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[49] Solveig Grothe, "POW Comfort: Life Inside Nazi-Germany's Model Camp," *Spiegel Online International*, January 18, 2013, http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/photos-look-inside-nazi-prisoner-of-war-camp-for-polish-officers-a-878378.html (accessed November 10, 2013).

"Former Nazis, members of the SS, associates of Adolf Hitler and suspected Communists were interrogated by the British at Bad Nenndorf between June 1945 and July 1947. It is claimed mock executions were held at the facility, and several inmates committed suicide or died from hunger or exhaustion....

[Gerhard Menzel] was transferred to another British-run camp where a doctor noted he was 'only skin and bones' and his chances of survival were slim.

The notes from the doctors add: 'He could neither walk nor stand up without assistance, and could only speak with difficulty because his tongue and lips were swollen and broken open.'

Mr Menzel was one of 12 inmates transferred from Bad Nenndorf. All were described as being emaciated and dressed in rags. Previous arrivals had also been half-starved according to notes taken at the time, and some had scars apparently as a result of beatings and torture with shin screws.

Mr Menzel said: 'Anything I win would be a token towards acknowledging that hundreds of other people were cruelly and senselessly tortured in this place.

'It is a long time in coming. They said I was a Communist spy, but it was rubbish. I was a victim of paranoia about Stalin.'"[50]

"An orchestra was also part of the officers' camp Oflag VII-A in Murnau. The officers' audiences were composed of German soldiers at the camp, who occasionally brought their families with them to the shows." (Source: hollow.one.free.fr / Rempfer Collection.)

John Welsh (a.k.a. Welch) wrote a series of six articles about his life as an African-American studying classical piano in Germany during the 1930's. He wrote under the name John Welch, "I Lived: 12 Years Under Hitler," in the *Pittsburgh Courier*."[51]

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[50] See Keith Gladdis, "70 years on, Nazi soldier sues UK over 'torture jail' where hundreds of German prisoners were held suspected of being Communist spies," *The Daily Mail on the Web*, January 20, 2013, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2265650/70-years-Nazi-soldier-sues-UK-torture-jail-hundreds-German-prisoners-held-suspected-Communist-spies.html (accessed November 10, 2013).

[51] See Vol. 35, Nos. 17–22 (Pittsburg, 22 April–27 May 1944).

On 25 December 2008, author Barnett received the following email about Crowder's internment in Germany:

> *"First I want to thank you for your reply to my inquiry and secondly give you some precisions regarding my encounter with Mr Crowder during WW2. I was living in Belgium when my father and I were interned by the Germans in April 1942 at a camp in Beverloo (Belgium) where we were detained until November 1942 when the American Army landed in North Africa. Shortly thereafter the Germans transferred us to Tittmoning in Bavaria. I must indicate that our stay there was less than a month and that I never got a chance to meet Mr Crowder at that time. We were transferred to ILAG VII in December 1942 and that is where we eventually met Mr Crowder. As you can imagine, at that time we were very much segregated and the black Americans were kept together as a group. I can't tell you the date I met with Mr Crowder because it took some time for life to be organized in Laufen where, by the way, there were also about 500 British citizens that had been deported from the Channel Islands.*
>
> *After some time we started to receive Red Cross food parcels as well as musical instruments and this was a time when entertainment started to be organized. I*

> *recognized some of the names Mr Lukes mentions in his emails to you including the band leader of the Swingtemees, Mr Ted White. But getting back to Mr Crowder: we did not discuss his private life or his artistic achievements prior to internment; our discussions were more limited to life in camp and I remember how anxious he was (like all of us) to be free again! But what impressed me most about Mr Crowder was his artistic qualities and I never missed a concert in which he was featured. I remember him playing the piano but his voice was what impressed me most and even 65 years later I can still hear him sing "Old Man River" and "That's Why Darkies Were Born"!"*[52]

And in a 26 December 2008 email exchange about Crowder, Barnett received the following email:

> *"Pertaining to his repatriation [sic] to the US I did not know that he was on the previous exchange in March 1944. As a matter of fact my father and I were also supposed to be on that exchange but a last minute mix up kept us both in Laufen for almost another year and we returned to New York on February 21, 1945.*

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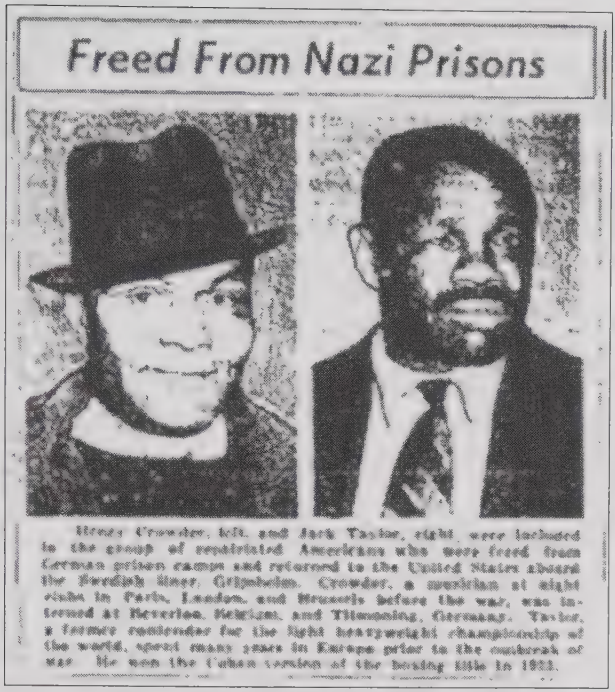
[52] See "Jean-Claude Miller," http://abar.net/crowdermiller.htm.

One more point needs to be clarified: the camp in Tittmoning was originally a military prison for British Officers called OFLAG VIID and had been evacuated when we arrived from Beverloo in November 1942. When we were transferred to Laufen a month later we were told the Tittmoning camp was closing and all internees were to be sent to Laufen which then became ILAGVII. Its population was composed of some 500 British deportees from the Channel Islands and about 120 American internees from various parts of Europe. Later, in 1943 a group of Americans from Poland joined us. To the best of my knowledge we never heard of an internee camp in Tittmoning again. If you have other information available, I would be interested in learning. You might also have information in your book which I'm not aware of."[53]

The part specifically referring to Crowder reads *"Henry Crowder, formerly of Washington, D.C., has lived abroad for 12 years, most of which was spent in Brussels, Belgium."*

[53] See "Jean-Claude Miller," http://abar.net/crowdermiller.htm.



Freed From Nazi Prisons

Henry Crowder, left, and Jack Taylor, right, were included in the group of repatriated Americans who were freed from German prison camps and returned to the United States aboard the Swedish liner, Gripsholm. Crowder, a musician at night clubs in Paris, London, and Brussels before the war, was interned at Heverlee, Belgium, and Tittmoning, Germany. Taylor, a former contender for the light heavyweight championship of the world, spent many years in Europe prior to the outbreak of war. He won the Cuban version of the boxing title in 1933.

Anon., "Negro Americans Aboard Gripsholm", Norfolk New Journal and Guide (Norfolk, 25 March 1944).

"He is a musician who has seen most of the European cities. Crowder was interned for 22 ½ months, first in Begium [sic] *and later in Germany. But for the Red Cross food packages, Crowder said, they would have had to subsist on potatoes and thin soup. And, although living quarters were not comfortable, he continued, he received no worse treatment than did white prisoners. The Gestapo and the German guards never took action in the camps on an exclusively racial issue. In traveling from camp to Lisbon, where the Gripsholm was birthed, Crowder said that the cities of Augsburg and Stuttgart, in Germany, were "flattened out" by Allied planes. Besides the fact that German morale*

was very low, Crowder said, many civilians with whom he had spoken expressed a desire to see American parachutists land in Germany. German guards in the Tittmoning camp told Crowder that a month before the repatriates left Lisbon, five Negro fliers of the American Air Force were brought down by German anti-aircraft fire: three were killed and two were captured."[54]

Finally, Mr Crowder's obituary published under "Henry Crowder, Atlantan, Dies in Washington," in an April 1955 *Atlanta Daily World*[55] reads:

> *"During this ten years, the Nazi war machine invaded France and Mr. Crowder was taken off to spend a period of time in one of their notorious concentration camps. [sic: Crowder was taken from Belgium and interned in a POW camp, not concentration camp.]"*

Barnett corrected the concentration camp error, but this is not the obituary author's only gaffe. The author also seems to have forgotten (or not known) that the "*Nazi war machine invaded*" after France and England jointly declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939. France was invaded on 10 May 1940, some 8 months later. And lest we forget Poland joined in on the

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[54] See Evelyn Sherrer, "Authorities Hold Three Repatriates/Thirteen Return from German Prison Camps," *Pittsburgh Courier* 35, no. 13 (March 25, 1944).
[55] Anon., "Henry Crowder, Atlantan, Dies in Washington," *Atlanta Daily World*, April 3, 1955, p. 2.

dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. On 27 September Poland "*issued an ultimatum demanding that Czechoslovakia cede its Tesin (Teschen) district.*" On 29 September, "*France, Britain, Germany and Italy signed the Munich Agreement. This allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland in exchange for him agreeing to 'guarantee' Czechoslovakia's borders — but only after Poland and Hungary (which by now had joined in) had taken their shares.*"[56]

Getting back to the obituary, we read:

> "*During this time, he later confided to a friend, his music was all that held his sanity together.*"

The fact that African Americans were permitted to entertain themselves in the Nazis' "*notorious concentration camps*" was apparently lost on this author. Had the Nazis wished to drive him insane (per his own account) or perhaps driven him to suicide, they could very well have withheld such privileges. But they did not.

> "*Following his release and at the end of the war [sic: release before the end of the war], he returned, broken in health, to the United States. Aside from his musical activities— organist, choir director, orchestra leader—*

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[56] Thomas M. Sipos, "Poland Joined Hitler in Dismembering Czechoslovakia," August 16, 2003, http://blogcritics.org/poland-joined-hitler-in-dismembering-czechoslovakia/ (accessed November 11, 2013).

> *he was employed in Washington by the War Department."*

Fortunately this gross error – that he was released after the war ended – was caught by author Barnett. Too bad for all those readers who believed that the initial obituary was 100 percent factual, right? We should also ask whether Hitler used the term *verniggern* ("*niggerized*") at any point since so many historians translate his statements about blacks as though he did. This is something that all critical researchers should investigate.

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9. Hitler's Early Racial Quotes, Recorded by Otto Wagener

Hitler on Nordic regression: *"The Nordics, who must have been somewhat habituated to the southern climate, which was quite moderate at the time, gave way before the increasing tropical heat, especially as growth and wealth receded in the same measure. Gradually, they retreated northward, while the native peoples and races, whose body build and entire way of life had from time immemorial been better suited to endure the tropical sun and heat, gained new vigor."*[57]

On Nordic history:

> *"But this is how I see the course of history – though it may be unhistorical. And this perception nourishes my current mission and my goal."*[58]

On white America:

> *"And this is progressive, unless we oppose excessive industrialization and Americanization by offering something*

[57] Wagener, p. 83.
[58] Ibid., p. 85.

new...Only where capitalism has been broken, abolished, replaced by something new does America's power stop.

A Volk in the current political sense has ceased to be a racial unit, a racially pure community. The great migrations of world history, the military expeditions, the times of enemy occupation, and also, of course, the admixture that became ever more frequent as a result of international trade relations, have seen to it that all sorts of races and racial mixtures live side by side within the borders of any state.

Nevertheless, most nations—the United States of America forming the most notable exception—are the structures within certain areas where either the old tribal system has survived or a community has come into being over time that was consolidated into a Volk, possessing its own style, its own language, its own attitudes on ethics and morality, and its own culture. Such groups of people who feel that they belong together continue to unite under economic, political and even purely geographical influences, and these groups rightly designate themselves a Volk. In this same way, America will in time turn into one Volk."[59]

[59] Ibid., pp. 160, 166.

On Jewish attack against all peoples:

> *"Thanks to the Jews, socialist movements all over the world have turned into mechanisms of battle against the organic development of the peoples. Their influence on nations is not constructive but destructive. They love the socialist idea, not for the sake of the idea, but for the possibility of using the concept to win over the disconnected masses to the struggle against the indigenous Volk leadership. Since, on the basis of the Biblical promise made to him, the Jew strives for power within all peoples, the indigenous leadership in every nation is his enemy!"*[60]

On Germany's multicultural empire of the future:

> *"And a Europe that stretches from Gibraltar to the Caucasus includes all the spheres of interest of the countries that belong to it in other parts of the world—especially all of Africa, India, the Malayan archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand. Canada will also remain loyal to such a concentration of power, which would otherwise fall to America; and the Arabic family of nations would complete the circle of these United States of the old world."*[61]

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[60] Ibid., p. 173.
[61] Ibid.

On defining race:

> *"At present, besides applying the term 'race' to the white, yellow, and black races—which cannot scientifically be justified and grounded as a valid categorization—it is customary within the white race, for example, to designate the Semites and the Aryans as 'races.' Among the Semites, one counts the Arabs, the Israelites, the Egyptians, perhaps also the Persians, and possibly several other tribes. Among the Aryans are the Germans, the Romans, the Slavs, and several others—for example, the Celts.*
>
> *But then again, it's not quite as simple and clear-cut as I am making it sound. For through the migrations of nations; through Roman military despotism; through the major campaigns of conquest carried out by such groups as the Huns, the Magyars, the Tartars, and the Turks; through medieval dynastic measures and contemporary economic intertwining of interests; displacements and admixtures occurred that have hardly preserved 'pure' races, generally speaking. At the very least, within the families of nations and within the major races—that is, the Aryan, the Semitic, and so forth—strong reciprocal actions occurred, even biologically...Of special interest in this regard is the development of the Jews...And we can say that in great*

measure [that Jews have] retained [their racial] purity.

...'the Jewish people,' may be the only people of our history and our Mediterranean region that has remained pure.

We see how enormous the differences are between the ethics, the philosophy of life, the attitude toward others between the Jews and the settled peoples. One cannot possibly say that the latter should imitate what the former do, or that the former should accept what is considered correct among the latter. They really are two completely different 'races' [that is, Jews and non-Jews; Jews and Aryans]. In the same way, the concept of keeping the race pure can never be transferred from the Jewish example to, for example, the Aryan. And what was right and possible there [with Jews] may and can be completely incorrect as well as impossible here [with Germans; Aryans.

There is no doubt that within the Aryan race, the will and the readiness to mix is present. And reproduction surely does not suffer."

The only thing that prevented "*absolute mingling of the natives and conquerors*" was the rule of "*princes*," according to Hitler.[62]

> *"Let us not lose sight of an alliance with the Arab League. We Germans have gotten into the habit of looking for friends only in Europe—if possible, among people of the same race. Perhaps that's a mistake. Perhaps it's much easier to find friends among other races. If the Arabs know that we—that is, a new Germany—can offer them understanding, support, and firm backing in their own struggles for freedom, and that we consider them competent to enter into alliances—welcome them, in fact—such a realization might have significant repercussions on our position in Europe as well. Furthermore, an alliance of interests between Germany and the Arabic-Semitic race might also have far-reaching significance for our relations with the millions of the African, Indian, and yellow peoples. A whole new perspective is opening up for me!...Practical politics ties us to England."*

Hitler on hatred, which applies to race hatred as much as other forms of hatred:

> *"People who feel free of guilt and who are intellectually and culturally superior do not*

[62] Ibid., pp. 205, 206, 208, 227-228.

> *hate. Hatred is always connected with inferiority complexes."*[63]

On business, (which is perhaps the main reason why he saw Jews as especially undeserving of his tolerance and acceptance owing to their business proclivities):

> *"I have mentioned more than once that in this I see revival of Christ's basic idea, the social community of all people, brotherly love, tolerance, humility. What the businessmen want is something quite different; they want to earn money, nothing but money, filthy money—and they don't even realize that they are chasing a satanic phantom."*[64]

On *Mein Kampf* (a most interesting admission that virtually no historian has pointed out):

> *"I wrote it out of the narrowness of my cell. When I was released, I had* Mein Kampf *printed. Perhaps, I hoped, it would serve to rally my old friends. And that really happened! That is how it came about. But gradually, I saw that many things were, after all, different from the way I had seen them through prison bars and from the way I had figured them out. And soon I set out to draft changes, improvements. But they only*

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[63] Ibid., p. 229.
[64] Ibid., p. 238.

> *turned out to be changes for the worse. I thought about withdrawing the book. But it was too late. It made its way through Germany, it was even spread abroad, and what was right and positive about it did not miss its mark. So I kept hands off. I made no more changes...If I were to write it today, a lot would be different. But today, I would not write it at all!"*[65]

Hitler on race purity versus hybridity (we can see him defending both in these excerpts, as he was undecided even early on):

> *"There is one further requirement. Racially, he should be as pure and unmixed as possible. But we should not harbor the idea, so often advanced and incredibly narrow, that every teacher must be a blond Germanic type. That's the most arrant nonsense! We actually need Roman types, Celts, Slavs—and theoretically I would not even be opposed to Jews—so that our education and instruction could be as varied as possible.... Mixtures of Aryans of any kind with Jews or other races are, of course, completely out of the question. For each race has its own ethical approach. And these cannot be mixed."*

[65] Ibid., p. 273.

So how do we explain the thousands of personal clemencies he granted for mixed-race German Jews?

> *"Among [Mischlinge], now one, now the other ethic predominates. And such a person cannot educate. But the other mixtures—such as Germanic and Roman combinations [white with white mixes], and the others I mentioned before—also have the disadvantage of being unstable."*[66]

So, Hitler, what you're saying here is that even some white-on-white mixing is negative? Interesting!

> *"All that rubbish about the Thing places, the solstice festivals, the Midgard snake, and all the rest of the rubbish they dredge up from German prehistory! And they read Nietzsche to fifteen-year-old boys and, using incomprehensible quotations, paint a picture of the superman, exhorting the boys: 'That is you—or that is what you are to become.'... We Germans in particular...must avoid anything that works to create even more divisiveness...If we go to tell people that they are different, then we will be working, not to unify all Germans, but to bring about the final separation and dissolution of the concept of Germany.*

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[66] Ibid., p. 276.

> *Who is to say that a Huguenot has not assimilated in Germany? And the same is true for a number of Jews. Conversely, you cannot help but wonder about some Germans who, from an ethical standpoint, seem to belong elsewhere and politically may even be closer to our enemies than they are to their own Volk."*
>
> *For the rest, Old Germanic history shows that even our distant forebears thought the same way... they could elect even a serf if he was a half-breed [Mischling] and had proven himself in the face of the enemy. The bravest among the free men were called 'heroes,' the bravest among the [Mischlinge] were called 'retainers.' Just read the Nibelungenlied and other sagas, and you will realize that one can find just about as many retainers as there are heroes."*[67]

For the sake of placing Hitler's racial views within his context, here is what the damnable 1911 English *Encyclopaedia Britannica* said about blacks (which influenced what everyone else throughout the Western world thought about them at the time).

> *"In certain of the characteristics mentioned above the negro would appear to stand on a lower evolutionary plane than the white*

[67] Ibid., pp. 277, 280.

man, and to be more closely related to the highest anthropoids. The characteristics are length of arm, prognathism, a heavy massive cranium with large zygomatic arches, flat nose depressed at base, etc. But in one important respect, the character of the hair, the white man stands in closer relation to the higher apes than does the Negro.

Mentally the negro is inferior to the white. The remark of F. Manetta, made after a long study of the negro in America, may be taken as generally true of the whole race: 'the negro children were sharp, intelligent and full of vivacity, but on approaching the adult period a gradual change set in. The intellect seemed to become clouded, animation giving place to a sort of lethargy, briskness yielding to indolence. We must necessarily suppose that the development of the negro and white proceeds on different lines. While with the latter the volume of the brain grows with the expansion of the brainpan, in the former the growth of the brain is on the contrary arrested by the premature closing of the cranial sutures and lateral pressure of the frontal bone.' This explanation is reasonable and even probable as a contributing cause; but evidence is lacking on the subject and the arrest or even deterioration in mental development is no doubt very largely due to the fact that after puberty sexual matters

> *take the first place in the negro's life and thoughts. At the same time his environment has not been such as would tend to produce in him the restless energy which has led to the progress of the white race; and the easy conditions of tropical life and the fertility of the soil have reduced the struggle for existence to a minimum. But though the mental inferiority of the negro to the white or yellow races is a fact, it has often been exaggerated; the negro is largely the creature of his environment, and it is not fair to judge of his mental capacity by tests taken directly from the environment of the white man, as for instance tests in mental arithmetic; skill in reckoning is necessary to the white race, and it has cultivated this faculty; but it is not necessary to the negro."*[68]

Can we expect Hitler to have partially or completely defied this thinking when it was typical of an encyclopedia at the time? Perhaps, but how fair are we being? Especially in the light of these depictions:

> *"This full color Japanese leaflet depicts a black foreman with a whip striking a white woman at a factory while a second black*

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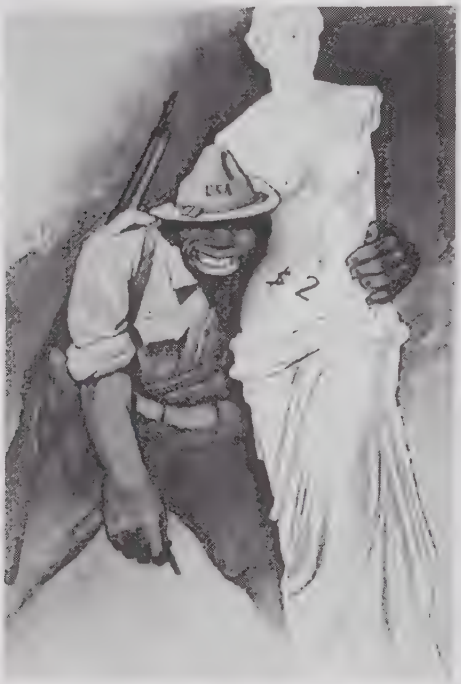
[68] Hugh Chisholm, *The Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, s.v. "Negro," books.google.com/books?id=LkIOAQAAMAAJ:344 (accessed September 25, 2014).

worker kisses a white woman and fondles her breast.

Since American wives were working in factories for the first time during World War Two in the "Rosie the Riveter" phase of armaments and war material, this leaflet was aimed at the soldiers on the front lines who left working wives at home. Strangely, the Japanese were telling the colored peoples of the colonial powers that they should take power from their white masters, and here they attack the workers and seem to take the side of the white power structure. A mixed message at best."

The caption at the bottom of the leaflet reads: "*Is it getting as bad as all this? Yep, Negroes are the boss of the town now.*"[69]

And here is an example of Italian anti-black racism in World War II:



"Certainly the most famous of all the anti-black propaganda cards is this 1944 Gino Boccasile vignette showing a black

[69] "Japanese - Propaganda - WW2," posting to flickr, April 10, 2009, http://www.flickr.com/photos/blackpresence/3429208397/in/photostream/ (accessed September 25, 2014).

American corporal offering the Venus de Milo for two dollars. A supporter of Benito Mussolini, Boccasile produced propaganda material for the government including several racist and anti-Semitic posters. After the war he was imprisoned and tried for collaborating with the Fascists and although acquitted, he remained an outcast. He did a second vignette called 'Negro in Church' where Christ on the Cross was being taken down, possibly for resale."[70]

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[70] "Italian – Propaganda," posting to flickr, April 10, 2009, http://www.flickr.com/photos/blackpresence/3429208687/in/photostream/ (accessed September 25, 2014).

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10. Black Encounters in "Nazi Hell"

Jesse Owens, Nazi Olympics[71]

If the Nazis snubbed Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympics, and refused to honor his victories, then why did Adi Dassler, the founder of Adidas, offer a promotional sponsorship to Jesse Owens—the first such deal offered to any black athlete, anywhere in the world?

Why did Leni Riefenstahl devote so much of her film *"Olympia"* to documenting Jesse Owens' fantastic technique in the long jump (for which Owens won the gold)?

Why was Owens cheered in Berlin's Olympic Stadium by 110,000 Germans?

Why did ordinary Germans seek his autograph in the streets?

Why was he allowed to travel with and stay in the same hotels as whites, at a time when this was unheard of in the USA and even Britain in many cases?

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[71] This section was written by Luis Muñoz (a pseudonym).

Why did the Nazis enshrine Owens' victories on a plaque in 1936, where Owens' name appears above all the other athletes in the world, including Germans?

140

Identification and Self-Valuation

Attitudes of Germans toward Various Groups of Foreigners

	POSITIVE	NEUTRAL	NEGATIVE	NO RESPONSE
Spaniards	26	55	15	4
Yugoslavians	24	53	19	4
Greeks	24	56	16	4
Italians	19	51	26	4
Portuguese	14	61	19	6
Vietnamese	13	56	26	5
Turks	8	40	48	4
Persians	7	50	38	5
Black Africans	7	55	33	5
North Africans	6	55	33	6
Pakistanis	5	48	42	5

Survey by INFAS (1981-82)[2]

German racial-cultural prejudice in the early 1980s
The Germans were equally or less racist under the Nazis than they were in the 1980s. And just look at the low opinion they held of their fellow white Italian and Portuguese brethren. We see that the Germans held a lower opinion of Pakistani Arabs than Africans in the early 1980s. How can anyone blame German "racism" or "culturalism" on the Nazis when the Germans held the above opinions nearly 40 years later (as members of the Democratic Federal Republic of Germany)? (Source: **Showing Our Colors: Afro-German Women Speak Out, *p. 140.)***

Wikipedia is forced to admit the following:

> *"Owens said, 'Hitler didn't snub me—it was FDR who snubbed me. The president didn't even send me a telegram.' Jesse Owens was never invited to the White House, nor bestowed any honors by Roosevelt or Truman."*[72]

But then *Wikipedia* says: *"Hitler's contempt for Owens and for those races he deemed 'inferior' arose in private, away from maintaining Olympic neutrality."*

Ah yes. In *"private"* where no one saw or heard. Right.

Afro-German: Hans Massaquoi

Memoirs are tricky and memories are trickier. Human memory is fallible. And every professional psychologist knows this. Our ideologies and expectations, accompanied by our many personal axes, become enmeshed with our private interpretations of events and the mental images that accompany those events. We embellish, invent and sometimes even lie to produce stellar memories that serve to sharpen our axes and reveal our agendas. Make no mistake: this is what the late Hans Massaquoi did in his world-renowned

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[72] Wikipedia, "Jesse Owens," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Owens (accessed October 8, 2014).

memoir which took the Third Reich academic world by storm.

In his bestselling memoir, *Destined to Witness: Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany*, Hans-Juergen Massaquoi writes as though he wafted through the very fire pits of hell his entire young life. The reality is that he lived relatively well and suffered much less than he lets on.

The first thing that struck me about Hans's memoir is his selectiveness. Incidentally this selectiveness reveals *his* racism and his *obsession* with race. Hans begins his memoir with colorful memories of his African relatives and their elite lifestyle in Germany. They are idealized in every imaginable way. They are all-loving, tolerant, beneficent, warm and affectionate—in one word, perfect. This ideal family portrait of the Massaquois is only later shattered by Hans's family reunion in Liberia, which he carefully whitewashes and justifies with eloquent precision. But this idyllic life for the young Afro-German, whose mother is a German nurse, is upturned when his grandfather, Momolu, has to return to his native Liberia to sort out a political scandal. Hans presents his grandfather as innocent of any charges or wrongdoing, though his bias may be a defensive measure he employs to maintain the idyllic consistency. The newly independent Liberian state was accused of selling slaves to the Spanish island colony of Fernando Po off the coast of British Nigeria! His grandfather was accused of involvement.

Presented in juxtaposition to this idyllic Africanism is, quite literally, 'Nazi hell.' Hans describes his 'new kid on the block' experiences as an endless string of discrimination, torment and hatred flung his way for no other reason than the color of his skin. Hans describes how fellow German children chided him with the old saying, *Neger, Neger Schornsteinfeger* ("*Negro, Negro, chimney sweep*"). How many times was this actually chanted at Hans? He doesn't say. But the fact that he had to endure a bit of child-aged chastisement, and took it so personally that he "*remembered*" it decades later during a visit to his homeland, specifically Hamburg, is both immature and revealing. It is immature since every child experiences torment and taunts, sometimes to such an extent that the child takes his or her own life to escape it. We have numerous modern examples, especially when it comes to adult male cyberbullying of young girls. It is revealing because it tells us that Hans's race is central to his personal schema: he is as "*race-obsessed*" as the Nazis he despises so much. Indeed this is the point in his memoir where he starts sharpening his axe against all things German and "*Nazi.*"

If Hans didn't really live in hell, and Nazi Germany was not as terrible a place as Hans makes it out to be, how come he does this? This question begs a thorough answer. First of all, Hans reluctantly wrote his memoir. He was reluctant to trudge up his "*hated*" past in 'Nazi hell.' Secondly, he wrote it in retrospect. Since he did not document his experiences in a diary, he was flying by mental

imagery the whole time he wrote. Therefore we are reading about the experiences that stood out to him, not the usual run-of-the-mill experiences he had. This is important because we humans remember things that are hurtful and horrible more often than pleasant things.

A June 23, 2008 *TIME* article by Laura Blue asked and answered the following question:

> *"Q: Why do we remember unpleasant events better than ordinary ones?*
>
> *A: We think of memory as a record of our experience. But the idea is not just to store information; it's to store relevant information. [The idea is] to use our experience to guide future behavior...In terms of brain activity, anticipating the future and remembering the past seem to be related...The speculation is that we process memory in order to solve problems....And things we should learn from, things that are particularly important or that have strong emotions tied to them, may be things that are going to be important in the future....Things that are emotionally charged may simply be memories that are more likely to be accessed or used."*[73]

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[73] Laura Blue, "Why Do We Remember Bad Things?," *TIME on the Web*, June 23, 2008, http://content.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,1817329,00.html (accessed March 5, 2012).

Hans's relevant information centers on his racial identity. Just about everything he recalls experiencing is seen through racial lenses. For instance, he writes of his hero-worship switch, from the German Max Schmeling to African-American Joe Louis. This is also why Jesse Owens becomes Hans's personal hero and why he doesn't mind when his fellow school- and playmates call him Jesse, because he's black. In this way Hans reveals a flaw he has: he affirms and supports positive racial stereotyping of blacks, but hates and rejects negative racial stereotyping of blacks. Thus if Germans see blacks as "*good at sports*" and "*dancing*," Hans accepts these stereotypes and tries to live up to them. But when he hears things such as "*blacks are not as civilized as Germans*," he rejects these stereotypes and despises the ones who espouse them. Hans is a bigot and this flaw is repeatedly revealed in his memoir. He's a bigot who hates "*Nazi bigots*" (and who later hates white bigots, but not black bigots). What a convenient application of doublespeak.

Hans repeatedly downplays his positive experiences. He attributes all acts of Nazi tolerance and softness towards him to "*luck*." This may fly past fools, but it doesn't fly past informed readers. When he's caught with little Erika Schmedemann in the buff, he's presumed innocent by all but one of the German women and mothers in the adjacent room. He is given candy and other treats by Onkel Tamm and other Germans around his neighborhood, but doesn't seem to attribute much importance to their numerous and frequent acts of

kindness. He is allowed to go on dates with young Gretchen, but thinks of her and her mother as rare exceptions, not typical Germans. He pays for a 'quickie' with a German prostitute and doesn't get in trouble even though there are Nazi policemen all over the place. He must be lucky! He "*beds down*" a German clerk named Gerda on a park bench, meanwhile claiming to be "*in constant fear of the SD*." Then why did he take such a risk? Could he be exaggerating about his fear and the discrimination he "*always*" encountered back then?

Hans is bitter. His bitterness centers on his race. Even though Hans has numerous German friends and his mother has decent work most of her life, he expresses personal bitterness toward German society. His wonderful German family, friends and acquaintances – Aunt Moeller, little Erika, Aunt Tilli, Uncle Tamm, Ms. Beyle, Wolfgang, the Morells, Uncle Max, Mr. Gosau, Aunt Grete, the Swingboys, etc. – can neither ease nor erase the relentless "*agony*" and "*pain*" he had to endure as a black boy in 'Nazi hell.' Forget the fact that blacks were treated terribly in every Western country at that time, even in the free state of Liberia which was African ruled. No, none of this nor Hitler having issued a circular to protect African workers means a thing to victimized Hans-Juergen. (In fact he relishes in Germany's defeat.) No, none of this happiness and friendship can make up for those few Sundays when Hans was ordered by his "*evil Nazi boss*" to clean boilers as punishment for his attitude and arrogance during the war, when he was sitting pretty as a worker and his former

school- and playmates were dying in the hundreds on the front. How dare any of his readers feel a pang of hostility toward sainted Hans. He told his boss where to go in an emergency situation during the war but we're supposed to root for him as 'goodness personified' regardless. Because all Germans are guilty, you see? Hans himself affirms this when he writes of Germany in the late 1960s, "*West Germany...had ceased to be a white nation...*". He later writes, "*I watched this new breed of [Americanized] Germans...[and] I was filled with renewed hope for the country of my birth.*" He even proceeds with a self-righteous lecture on the "*holocaust*": that if it happened once, it can happen again—*anywhere!* He fails to mention Israel's extirpation/ethnic cleansing of Arabs, the Israeli apartheid wall, as well as Israeli school segregation and everyday anti-black and anti-Arab racism. How revealing. His repeated laments for the Jews get old very quickly.

Those G-d forsaken Nazis, they hurt me

Most Nazis were good to Hans. The son of the local Nazi *Blockleiter*, Morell, befriended Hans and he spent time at their house often. Mr. Morell even takes him to see Jesse Owens compete in the Olympic Games, a rare treat even for Aryan children. When Hans is told one day to leave an "*Aryan park*" by one of the parents there, the local warden tells him and his mother that he is as welcome as the other children and to go back to the park as usual. Hans *chooses* not to go to the park ever again out of resentment, because of the

rejection of a single woman at the park one day. While Hans was not allowed to join the HJ, he was personally invited to join the *"Aryans-only"* Bramfeld Boxing Club by a young German man. No one challenged or reported his presence. Hans is not drafted for *Heer* service either, and while he tells a sob story about this, he later thanks his lucky stars that he sat out the war in relative safety while his friends died in the droves. (He never tried to join the *Waffen-SS*.) The only *"threats"* to him are the Allied air raids, which he describes in detail.

During the war Hans is a rebellious *"Swingboy,"* who runs around dancing and cavorting with fellow Swingboys and girls after work. He writes about taking dance lessons during the war and how his instructor has no problem with his race and even defends him against some rowdy HJ members who bust in one day. When he is caught walking around the neighborhood one time in pitch dark (after a night out with Gretchen) by an SD man, a policeman at the local station identifies him as a neighborhood boy and he's let go immediately. When he snoops around the Kohnstein, which turns out to be the Dora-Mittelbau KZ, he is called in by the local Nazi mayor and questioned about his snooping. He lies to the mayor, telling him he was out hiking, but is released with a simple warning regardless. And when he goes to see the SS officer in charge of assigning him to his first job as a machinist apprentice (a three-year stint at Lindner A.G.), he expects the worst. But to his *"surprise,"* the SS man is professional and completely respectful towards him; he even tells

Hans that people like him will have careers in the future German colonial administration in Africa. The SS man insists on shaking his hand.

But Hans's Naziphobia proceeds relentlessly. He begins his machinist apprenticeship after being told he does not qualify for university study. He is not Aryan, so he does not qualify. Instead of letting this go and considering studying elsewhere in Europe or America, Hans flies into a "*Nazis hate me for my race*" bout. He reluctantly takes up his new trade and hates his fellow blue-collar workers more than anything except the NSDAP and Hitler. He looks down on them as individuals and he hates "*hard work*." He hates machine noise. He hates his boss. Heck, he hates working! He feels he deserves better. He wants to take it easy and have the money come-a-rollin' in for next to no effort. The less effort he has to exert and the more he gets to dance, perform the horizontal polka and lounge around in pubs and clubs, the happier he is. I suppose we should feel sorry for him for receiving such a horrible education in "*Nazi hell*," an education that secured his employment not only in Germany, and with decent pay, but later in Liberia, Monrovia and America.

Feminists beware!

Hans constantly objectifies women. After the war Hans goes all out in his various attempts – legal, semi-legal and illegal – to live it up at the expense of his fellow Germans. He trades them addictive Yanki cigarettes for goods that he wants, which he

illegally acquires from black American seamen.[74] But the most stunning thing is that he 'pimps out' German 'hussies' for his "*American brothers*" to "*enjoy*." The black seamen discuss among themselves how the boys back home are going to "*envy them*" this fleshly indulgence. Hans is thrilled at the interracial orgy he helps orchestrate.

In his feverish attempt to get even via memoir writing, Hans reveals what white Liberals consider "*sexism*." He seems thrilled at the prospect of "*bedding down*" German women and setting up African-American seamen with German prostitutes after the war. Throughout his memoir he refers to women by their looks and whether he or his buddies can "*bed them down*." He does not write one line about what these women's hopes and dreams are, what they are interested in, or what they hope to accomplish in their lives or in future careers. Nope. Are they 'doable'? That's what Hans and Co. want to know.

Be careful with that axe, Hans

Hans is a clever propagandist for Masonic-Liberalism. He attributes the racism of individual Germans, like his teachers Wriede and Dutke, on the NSDAP and Hitler. But he attributes the racism of individual Americans, Britishers and Liberians on those individuals alone. He claims that "*Nazi*"

[74] One of the most striking things he reveals, and which elevates Nazi Germany to a new level of respect in my book, is that Hans had never seen marijuana until the Americans arrived.

ideology made Germans act racist, but he doesn't claim that "*American*" or "*British*" ideology made Englishmen and white Americans act racist. Here are a couple of examples.

His mother is harassed by her new boss, who happens to be an NSDAP member, so Hans attributes his behavior to "*Nazism*." Hans's American coworkers walk off the job to protest his hiring as a lathe operator in Illinois, but this has nothing to do with their "*Americanism*." These are just a bunch of white racists who hate the fact that a black man can do their job as well as they can. Hans is asked to work one Sunday on an emergency repair during the war "*because he's black*." He doesn't think to ask whether he's a better worker, more dependable, etc. than his fellow German machinists. Nope. It's his blackness. It's his racist Nazi boss. Hans expresses as much confusion as his readers feel about his hypocrisy and bias. He later laments about his beloved America:

> *"...it was utterly ludicrous that a nation that prided itself on its democratic traditions and looked down on the Nazis for their racial attitudes would segregate soldiers who served in the same way and who were expected to fight the same enemy."*

His elitist father

After decades of financial and emotional neglect, Hans's wonderful African father finally writes him a

letter. He wants him to come live with him in the cosmopolitan paradise of Liberia. His father sends him a wad of cash to pay for his travel, which Hans describes as unenjoyable thanks to the "*racist Dutch captain*." (The only good whites throughout his many trips are the ones who sit by him, eat with him and/or befriend him. The others are racist scum.) When Hans finally leaves hated Germany, a dead-end nation he calls it, he is ecstatic to be going to the land of "*his people*." He is not German, he's African he decides. And his real family is in Liberia. So he leaves his "*love*" Inge behind, and his mother, to pursue a short-term life in Liberia; however, his dream is to live in the Racist States of America. It is strange, isn't it? When he arrives he greets his elitist father Al-Haj, a stranger who thinks of Liberian natives as primitive savages who need to be worked like animals, and moves in with him. He hates his father, who he learns is a control freak. (They sort of make up later on before his father dies from car accident wounds.) And that's not his father's only hang-up. He hates American blacks passionately!

Soon after his arrival, and against his father's warnings, he hooks up with his long lost brother Morris. Morris is a womanizer like his father and brother. He got himself fired from a lucrative union job for having an affair with the wrong woman at the wrong time.

The two brothers Massaquoi travel about Liberia having a grand old time – yes, Hans is cheating on Inge with impunity at this point – and cooking up

gimmicks to make money with the least amount of effort. (If NSDAP members did this, it was because they were 'evil Nazis.' If Hans and his brother do it, it's smart business sense and their hard-earned reward.) His brother lives in a shack full of rats and wants out. Meanwhile, his elitist father lives in a mansion bustling with native servants. Father Massaquoi also has wives all over the countryside—pieces of property like cattle or hogs. And how did Father Massaquoi acquire his wealth? He received sales commissions from stolen German real estate, businesses and other assets after German residents and officials were thrown out of Africa in 1944 by the Brizis. So Massaquoi Sr.'s fortune is Germany's misfortune.

Anyway, Hans has to live with Morris and his rats for a while, but eventually finds himself a decent place to live when he finds machinist work – with that worthless, horrible Nazi education he received – and even gets himself a native servant named Sammy. He learns quickly that in Nigeria and Liberia, only some blacks live the good life, namely the Americo-Liberians. The rest live like animals and toil away for pennies a day, either for the English and French colonialists or their own elitist kindred.

Masonry is the ticket

Morris finally gets his due, but only after he joins the Masons. He tells Hans that you cannot get ahead in Liberia "*unless you [join] the Masons*." Morris gets a lucrative government job after he

gives the President, Tubman, the secret Masonic handshake that only members know. He shares nothing about his Masonic secrets with Hans since secrecy is fundamental to the "*brotherhood*."

Paradise lost

And how about that Liberian rule? Well, Hans witnesses one charming example early on. He sees a native woman washing a young child's eyes, nose and mouth with a pepper solution and then beat him viciously with a stick. He had "*embezzled a nickel*" which shot out of his mouth during the beating. Hans later witnesses a severe beating of a native who transgresses and his Uncle Nat tells him not to question it, as this is "*how things are done here*" and there is "*no other way*." Apparently the only thing these natives understood was brute force. Uncle Nat: "*...[t]his is Liberia, not Germany. We have different standards here*." Graft is also a norm. "*President Tubman*," says Morris, is "*okay with us stealing from the government as long as we don't steal too much*" (the "*wrist-to-elbow policy*"). And just to set the record straight, whites "*Uncle Tommed*" in Liberia as readily as blacks "*Uncle Tommed*" in America and other white countries.

Brizism

And just a little jab at British racism: the Brizis would walk straight to the front of any line of blacks, no matter how long, and get served straight away. The blacks had to wait without complaint. Hans didn't like this at all and he could have gotten

himself into trouble for telling one such arrogant Brizi off for doing just this in Lagos while he visiting his grandmother. She tells him to keep his mouth shut, that the Brizis will do "*anything...I mean anything*" to uphold their racist rule as long as they can. "*Now's not the time to offend the jittery Brits, Hans, who sense the end of their rule in Africa is nigh.*"

Let us digress from Massaquoi for just a moment and read a bit about *postwar* British racism against black servicemen.

Itv.com reported on 23 May 2012:

> "*...Allan Wilmot had a similar fight in the 1940s. He enlisted in the Royal Navy at the age of 16 in 1941 and joined the RAF Sea and Rescue Service two years later.*
>
> *After the war, he said black servicemen didn't get the same recognition as white British men who were treated as heroes.*
>
> *He told* London Tonight: *'After the war ended, everybody was more or less, forgotten. The general consensus was: once you are black you are from Africa; you live in trees; you can't read and write. So how can you be in the RAF with the RAF uniform?'*
>
> *He said while British soldiers, sailors and airmen were marching in victory parades,*

> *when ex-servicemen went home to Jamaica nothing like that was arranged for them.*
>
> *He was forced to leave the RAF after the war and take another path.*
>
> *Now 87, he's met the Queen four times now and feels after all these years he's finally had the recognition he deserves."*[75]

Wow. It only took 70 years for the British to come around!

Anglo-Saxons in America and Britain used their African citizens largely as cannon fodder and servants during the war. They permitted them to be pilots only to curry political favor. This was done in the name of national security since blacks posed a potential domestic threat in the absence of some form of racial appeasement. (See Gerald Horne's *Race War!* for more.) After the war it was 'back to the ghettoes with you!' And may we ask, just when is liberal-democratic, non-racist Britain going to appoint a black prime minister? We're still waiting.

In the Racist States of America

When he's finally in the States on his student visa, which his impoverished aunt secured for him, he's

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[75] Itvnews.com, "WWII veteran's battle with racism in the British Forces," *ITV News*, May 23, 2012, http://www.itv.com/news/london/2012-05-23/wwii-veterans-own-red-tails-style-battle-with-racism-in-the-british-forces/ (accessed May 23, 2012).

elated. But the good times end abruptly when he is drafted, allegedly by accident, and ends up in the 'Jim Crow' American military. Since he doesn't want to fight and possibly die for America in Korea, he delays deployment by enrolling in paratrooper training. He earns his wings and is "*fortunately*" never deployed. One finds it hypocritical that Hans berates Germans for going along with the status quo by joining the war effort, when in fact he did the same thing. He, like most Germans in the Reich, watched out for Number One. This two-faced quality of his resurfaces again and again. Even so, he does not spare his readers 'lectures' about fighting evil and actively resisting it wherever it's seen. He does nothing to oppose Jim Crow. He joins the American military even though he knows he is not supposed to as an alien student, so that he will not be deported back to Liberia. He was obviously willing to murder and subjugate Koreans as a GI if ordered to. He watches fellow blacks in his unit beat each other nearly to death and does nothing to help on at least one occasion. He witnesses a murder by coconut, no joke, over a truck seat, and again Hans does not intervene. And even Hans is bullied by fellow blacks and called the N-word. A fellow paratrooper asks him, "*How come yo's a nigger and yo mama's white?*"

But Hans's most significant revelations are reserved for the end. He says things like:

> "*...I wondered whether the idealistic image I had of the United States had any basis in reality.*"

"I was stunned...I followed my aunt into the shack...Suddenly I felt sorry for my aunt...who obviously lived in abject poverty and could barely take care of herself...on the outskirts of an affluent, all-white suburban community [in America]."

"Interestingly, all the lathe operators were white; the few blacks I saw were pulling hand trucks and operating forklifts."

"...I encountered racism again, only this time it was racism American style, in the reputedly racially liberal North."

"While I was convinced that [my] company's action did not change any hearts, it certainly went a long way to change behavior."

"Anti-Semitism, I reluctantly concluded, was alive and well in the good old U.S.A."

"For the moment, I felt terribly disappointed and betrayed regarding my view of 'the land of the free and the home of the brave'."

"...all the white soldiers went to peaceful Europe, while all the blacks were shipped to places like Chonju and Kanggyong in war-torn Korea..."

"I had heard too many accounts...of how hapless black soldiers who had rubbed a

> *white lawman the wrong way were 'made an example of' or simply disappeared."*
>
> *"The most prominent survivor of that old gang of mine is my fellow non-Aryan Ralph Giordano."*

Ralph was Jewish and a Communist Party member for 11 years after the war. Needless to say he "*hated*" the Nazis.

Last but not least, Hans reveals his *vera icona* with this statement towards the end:

> *"...I had no idea that racial discrimination was not only condoned but openly practiced by the United States government. As much as I hated the Nazis for it, somehow, their overt racism and refusal to accept me in their military ranks seemed more honest to me than the United States' lip service to democracy and eagerness to recruit blacks while keeping them at arm's length in segregated, low-status service units commanded primarily by whites. I found it difficult to admit to myself, but my newly created ideal of an America that had mounted and won a crusade to free the oppressed had received a severe, perhaps fatal blow."* This is what he writes after his encounter with Smitty, his new pot-smoking black "*American brother*," on the segregated U.S. ship Smitty's assigned to.

> And then he reveals his "*hope*" for the "new" Germany. He writes:
>
> "*[T]he most interesting group of Germans to me was the country's burgeoning population of thousands of 'brown babies,' mostly illegitimate offspring of black GIs and German women.*"

Interestingly, Al Hooseman, the black man who was in charge of the organization to help these mostly impoverished children said, "*I would say without hesitation that black children of comparable [poor] backgrounds in the United States don't come near the degree of social acceptance which the [brown babies] enjoy here.*"

Hans, isn't it time to put down the axe?

More Black Nazis?

Subhas Chandra Bose actively sought Hitler's assistance in 1941 and 3,000 East Indians volunteered to join the *Free India Legion* of the Third Reich in 1942.

According to reporter Mike Thomson,

> "*I managed to track down one of Bose's former recruits, Lieutenant Barwant Singh, who can still remember the Indian revolutionary arriving at his prisoner of war camp.*

> *'He was introduced to us as a leader from our country who wanted to talk to us,' he said.*
>
> *'He wanted 500 volunteers who would be trained in Germany and then parachuted into India. Everyone raised their hands. Thousands of us volunteered'."*[76]

And there were more surprises to be found in these declassified documents. Germans and Indians were friends. Private Rudolf Hartog, "*[t]heir German military translator at the time...who is now 80*" remembered his Indian "*friends*." He recalled,

> "'*The last day we were together an armoured tank appeared. I thought, my goodness, what can I do? I'm finished,'... [b]ut he only wanted to collect the Indians. 'We embraced each other and cried. You see that was the end'."*[77]

Also, new evidence about Hitler's support for an independent India has come to light. The head of the Baroda state in India, Sayajirao Gaekwad, met Hitler to discuss Indian independence during the 1936 Olympic Games. The Maharaja promised numerous Indian princes' support in exchange for Hitler's support. The two heads of state signed "*a secret pact*" guaranteeing Berlin's support for a

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[76] Mike Thomson, "Hitler's secret Indian army," *BBC News on the Web*, September 23, 2004, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3684288.stm (accessed April 28, 2010).
[77] Ibid.

free India.[78] As well, the Synarchists of Mexico supported Nazi endeavors in their state.[79] The National Synarchist Union (*Unión Nacional Sinarquista*, UNS) was founded in May 1937 by a group of Catholic political activists headed by José Antonio Urquiza.

There was an armed Indian women's regiment that the Germans sponsored via Bose. They were trained as *guerrilla* fighters. The Japanese trained Indians as well, including a wing of Indian fighter pilots. Indians served on German U-boats and marched at official rallies. Photos of these Indians in German uniform are available online and in various national archives. All swore an oath to Hitler. Had there been more time, these Indian troops might have become a giant *Waffen-ϟϟ* army. India had 450 million people during World War II, many of whom wanted independence from British Raj.

In an essay entitled, "Recruiting the all-female Rani of Jhansi Regiment," author Tobias Rettig writes:

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[78] Tushar Tere, "The Maharaja who made a pact with the Fuhrer," *The Times of India on the Web*, August 15, 2010, http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/sunday-toi/special-report/The-maharaja-who-made-a-pact-with-the-Fuhrer/articleshow/6313475.cms#ixzz0xIRcvgI3 (accessed August 21, 2010).

[79] William F. Wertz, Jr., "The Nazi-Instigated National Synarchist Union of Mexico: What It Means for Today," *Executive Intelligence Review on the Web*, July 9, 2004, http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2004/3127mexico_synarchy.html (accessed August 21, 2010).

"In contrast to the female section of the Bengali Volunteers, Bose chose to give the regiment a suitable name that would allow for easy identification while also not being too controversial or radical. Lakshmibai, the Rani (Queen) of the princely state of Jhansi (c 1828–58), fitted his needs. She had led her subjects against the British during the 1857–58 Indian Rebellion (or Indian Mutiny) and, following her death in battle, had become the folk heroine of what not only Bose would later refer to as the First Indian War of Independence. Her fate, as the widowed and childless caretaker of her late husband's interests and his adopted son, symbolized to many Indians the injustice of 'company rule', as the Governor-General used circumstances such as hers in order to swallow additional territories by means of the doctrine of lapse. The Rani had first defended her traditional rights by means of law and diplomacy, but the onset and then the spread of the Indian Mutiny to her territory created a situation in which it was difficult not to take sides. After insurgents massacred company officials and their families, whose evacuation from Jhansi they had asked her to protect, she was accused of siding with the rebels. Having shown an inclination for the martial arts from a young age, Rani Lakshmibai organized a last stand against the British at Gwalior, personally led her military force into battle, and on 17 June 1858 died on the battlefield.

Rani Lakshmibai's exploits were immortalized in poems, literature and the visual arts. She also cut a martial figure in representations showing her on horseback, sword and shield in hand, riding into battle. Other representations showed the horse-riding Rani with her adopted son bundled on her back, and thus even further stressed her femininity and nurturing side. Moreover, her anticolonialism could easily be given a subcontinental, nationalistic meaning that would appeal to twentieth century audiences. Hers was a good story to tell and had the potential to appeal not only to women, but also to men, not least because Lakshmibai also upheld the rights of her late husband and their adopted son. Importantly, the Rani was from the subcontinent's heartlands, and Bose was always watchful about not being seen as partial to any one region, in particular to his native Bengal. The Rani also created a link between the First Indian War of Independence and the Second War of Indian Independence that Bose was waging. Finally, the youth of the Rani was palpable, which most certainly must have appealed to the many young girls and women whom he sought to attract.

On the third day after his arrival in Singapore, Bose addressed the remaining 12,000 soldiers of the first INA at the Singapore Padang, the green playing field

located between City Hall and the then nearby sea, in the late morning of Monday 5 July 1943. Civilians attended too, including Dr Lakshmi Swaminadhan, a 28-year-old doctor and member of the women's section of the Indian Independence League, who would become his most trusted female lieutenant. Appearing for the first time in military clothing, Dr Lakshmi recalls that Bose was announced as the Supreme Commander of the INA, and then addressed his audience, arguing that 'the final victory could only come through armed struggle' in the 'final and most crucial stage' of the Indian independence struggle. When he asked for the consent of all INA soldiers and South East Asian civilians to follow his ambitious programme, he connected directly as 'the entire audience stood up, the jawans [soldiers] lifted their rifles above their heads and the civilians roared their consent'. Continuing to work the crowd, Bose stressed that he 'wanted a total mobilisation of manpower and all the resources of the Indians in SEA'. The participation of Indian civilians was vital because 'he wanted the INA to be an absolutely independent army' and therefore recruitment for 'all physically fit Indians [...] would start immediately'.

Bose then 'dropped a bombshell' when '[h]e said the Army of Liberation would be incomplete unless women also came

forward and volunteered for the fighting ranks'. 'It was his desire to raise a women's regiment called the Rani of Jhansi Regiment after Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi who fought so valiantly against the British in 1857 [sic].' For Lakshmi, 'this was the highlight of his speech,' even though '[m]ost of the others felt it could never be done'.

On Friday 9 July, at a mass rally that brought together 60,000 civilians, Bose again stressed the importance of having male and female civilians joining the INA. If the INA remained made up of jawans and officers, then it would be easy for the British to depict this 'token force of ex-Indian army personnel' as Japanese 'stooges'. 'Therefore,' in the words of Lakshmi, 'if it was to be a true Indian National Army, every physically fit Indian should enlist. Above all, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment must be raised to dispel all talk of the INA being a puppet army. He stressed the need for this over and over again'."[80]

Thousands of Indians fought under Axis flags to attain independence from Britain. And no wonder: Churchill had mass murdered between 3 and 7

[80] See Tobias Rettig, "Recruiting the all-female Rani of Jhansi Regiment: Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr Lakshmi Swaminadhan," *South East Asia Research* 21, no. 4 (December 2013): pp. 627-638, http://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/soss_research/1388/ (accessed August 7, 2014).

million Indians in a *Holodomor* (death by starvation) in 1943, which the Axis knew about and publicized. This is documented in Madhusree Mukerjee's scholarly study *Churchill's Secret War*.

Hitler supported Indian, Arab and Afghan independence movements against the occupying Brizis. Similarly, he endorsed Kalmyck-Mongol, Caucasian, Croatian and Cossack independence after the war. Had Poland allied with Hitler instead of the British, Hitler might have granted them independence too, albeit in the form of a smaller "*rump*" state. This is detailed in Louis Kilzer's *Churchill's Deception*.

Switching gears here, we'll revisit the Indian troops in a moment. Before we do that, though, let us call out some nonsense.

Wikipedia claims that M. K. Gandhi said the following: "*The Jews should have offered themselves to the butcher's knife. They should have thrown themselves into the sea from cliffs*." No source is given for this quote. According to most historians, Gandhi said it during a postwar interview. We do know that Gandhi wrote two letters to Hitler, dated 23 July 1939 and 24 December 1940. Both begin with "*My friend*." But Hitler never received these letters: they were intercepted by the British and confiscated.

Gandhi was a friend of Subhas Chandra Bose, who led the Indian National Army against the Brizis. In 1941, Bose escaped British custody, and journeyed

all the way to Germany via Moscow, arriving in Berlin on 28 March 1941. Germany set up a Free India Center with Radio Free India in November 1941, with Bose in charge. Nazi anti-Brizi radio programs were regularly broadcast in several Indian languages. Bose called himself *Netaji*, the Indian equivalent of "*leader*" or "*Führer*." The Germans had trained 3,500 Indian POWs (who had fought for the Brizis) as militiamen or as legionnaires. The plan was to send them to Stalingrad. Once the Soviets were defeated, the Indian legion would push south to India, accompanied by German military advisors. This plan didn't work out so the Germans used the Indians to defend the European coast instead. Hitler gave personal speeches to these Indians several times. *The Institute for Historical Review* (IHR) features a long article about this, which includes the following account:

> *"A report of Hitler's visit to the Indian Legion headquarters in Dresden was given by Shantaram Vishnu Samanta (one of the Legionaries) during a press interview in India, after his release from an internment camp. According to his statement, Hitler addressed the soldiers of the Legion after Netaji had left for East Asia. He spoke in German and his speech was translated into Hindustani by an interpreter. He said:*
>
> *"You are fortunate having been born in a country of glorious cultural traditions and a colossal manpower. I am impressed by the burning passion with which you and your Netaji seek to liberate your country*

from foreign domination. Your Netaji's status is even greater than mine. While I am the leader of eighty million Germans, he is the leader of 400 million Indians. In all respects he is a greater leader and a greater general than myself. I salute him, and Germany salutes him. It is the duty of all Indians to accept him as their führer and obey him implicitly. I have no doubt that if you do this, his guidance will lead India very soon to freedom."

A statement by another soldier of the Indian Legion, who remains anonymous, has a somewhat different version. It stated that both Netaji and Hitler took a joint salute of the Indian Legion and a German infantry. In addition to comments cited earlier, Hitler was reported to have made these remarks as well:

"German civilians, soldiers and free Indians! I take this opportunity to welcome your acting Führer, Herr Subhas Chandra Bose. He has come here to guide all those free Indians who love their country and are determined to free it from foreign yoke. It is too much for me to dare to give you any instructions or advice because you are sons of a free country, and you would naturally like to obey implicitly the accredited leader of your own land."[81]

Now back to those Indian troops: A nicely done *YouTube* video depicts Indians in German uniform. Some were Sikhs who wore the turbans. Sikhism is a branch of Hinduism. In the video, one Sikh is

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[81] Ranjan Borra, "Subhas Chandra Bose, The Indian National Army, and The War of India's Liberation," http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v03/v03p407_Borra.html (accessed November 10, 2013).

shown manning a German MG42 machine gun, which terrified American troops. The U.S. Army created training films to aid its soldiers in dealing with the psychological trauma of facing the MG42 in battle. The *YouTube* video also depicts Indian divisions formed by Japan along with the Indian women's regiment formed by the Axis:

> *"Netaji announced the formation of a women's brigade within the INA, and named it 'Rani of Jhansi Regiment,' after the celebrated queen of Jhansi, Laxmibai, who had led her soldiers against the British in an uprising during the First War of Independence in 1857."*[82]

Hitler, not Gandhi, liberated India?

On 15 August 2011, an Indian blogger posed the provocative question, *"Who was responsible for decolonization, Freedom of India, 100+ other countries and billions of people? Adolf Hitler, Subash Chander Bose or Mohandas K Gandhi?"*

He concluded that:

> *"Had the Second World War not taken place England might never have left India. The 21st century might have commenced with England still in possession of all her colonies. Without Hitler, several billion people in 70-plus English colonies might still*

[82] Ibid.

> *be singing 'God Save the Queen'. This is not an airy statement but a plausible one. The credit for reducing Great Britain to dire straits must go to Hitler, who financially and militarily destroyed England. Holding on to her colonies was impossible or impracticable only after Hitler."*[83]

American fascist Lawrence Dennis

Lawrence Dennis, an African American who passed for white, was an ardent supporter and admirer of Hitler.

His former girlfriend Mildred Blackman recalled: *"...when [we] were in attendance at a theater and a newsreel flashed a picture of Hitler, Dennis would stand and declare 'Heil Hitler.'"* Dennis had come to a point wherein he was ready to *"throw overboard his own country [and] his erstwhile Allies as well."*[84]

Dennis visited Nazi Germany, and according to Horne, *"Berlin was as enthusiastic about Dennis as he was about Germany."* He met Rudolf Hess, who he described as *"a man of considerable learning,"* as well as Goebbels and Göring. Dennis recalled, *"we talked about war and we talked about the*

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[83] Lovkap, "Who was responsible for decolonization, Freedom of India, 100+ other countries and billions of people? Adolf Hitler, Subash Chander Bose or Mohandas K Gandhi," *Lies Your Teacher Taught You*, August 15, 2011, http://lovkap.blogspot.com/2011/08/who-was-responsible-for-freedom-of.html (accessed November 11, 2013). *Note: I edited this selection to improve its readability.*

[84] Horne, *Color of Fascism*, p. 61.

Jews and national socialism." Needless to say, Washington turned up the heat on Dennis after he was seen in a photo with a uniformed Nazi at a Nuremberg rally.[85]

Rare views of African NS POWs in WW2

John Welsh

John Welsh wrote a series of five, possibly more, articles, about his life as an African-American studying classical piano in Germany during the 1930's. He wrote under the name John Welch, "I Lived: 12 Years Under Hitler."[86] His real name was Welsh. This is the name George Lukes remembered him using in Laufen, which he also used later.

Under the name Welch, he was also partly the subject of the following report of repatriation on *MS Gripsholm*: Rita Rodriquez, "*FBI Holds Ex-Nazi Prisoner: Musician Queried on Acts Abroad: Nazi Concentration Camp Victims Express Joy To Be Home; Tell Horrors*."[87] We will see how absurd this article title is when we read Crowder's revelations.

Another report about the repatriation of African-Americans aboard *MS Gripsholm* appeared in

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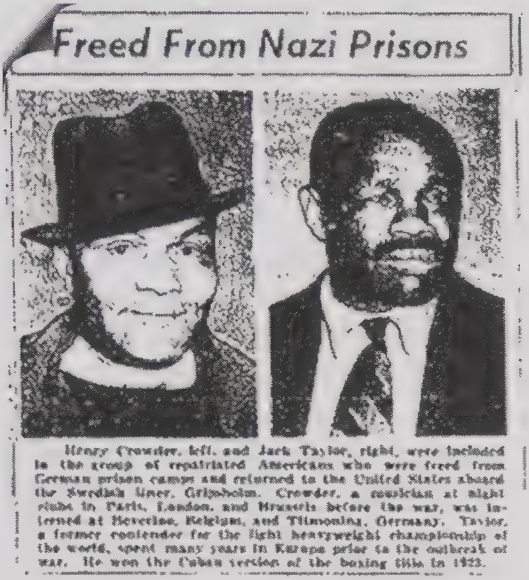
[85] Ibid., pp. 72, 73, 74.
[86] *Pittsburgh Courier* 35, no. 17–21, April 22, 1944; May 20, 1944.
[87] Excerpted and summarized from the *New York Amsterdam News*, March 25, 1944.

Norfolk New Journal and Guide in addition to the captioned photo shown here.[88]


Freed From Nazi Prisons
Henry Crowder, left, and Jack Taylor, right, were included in the group of repatriated Americans who were freed from German prison camps and returned to the United States aboard the Swedish liner, Gripsholm. Crowder, a musician at night clubs in Paris, London, and Brussels before the war, was interned at Beverloo, Belgium, and Tittmoning, Germany. Taylor, a former contender for the light heavyweight championship of the world, spent many years in Europe prior to the outbreak of war. He won the Cuban section of the boxing title in 1923.

A report of the repatriation of African-Americans on *MS Gripsholm* also appeared in the *Pittsburgh Courier*. Evelyn Sherrer wrote, *"Authorities Hold Three Repatriates/Thirteen Return from German Prison Camps."*[89]

The part referring to Crowder reads:

> *"Henry Crowder, formerly of Washington, D.C., has lived abroad for 12 years, most of which was spent in Brussels, Belgium. He is*

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[88] See "Negro Americans Aboard Gripsholm," *Norfolk New Journal and Guide,* March 25, 1944.

[89] See *Pittsburgh Courier* 35, no. 13 (March 25, 1944). *Incl. information, interview quotes, photos; no Crowder photo.*

a musician who has seen most of the European cities. Crowder was interned for 22.5 months, first in Begium and later in Germany. But for the Red Cross food packages, Crowder said, they would have had to subsist on potatoes and thin soup.

And, although living quarters were not comfortable, he continued, he received no worse treatment than did white prisoners. The Gestapo and the German guards never took action in the camps on an exclusively racial issue. In traveling from camp to Lisbon, where the Gripsholm *was birthed, Crowder said that the cities of Augsburg and Stuttgart, in Germany, were "flattened out" by Allied planes.*

Besides the fact that German morale was very low, Crowder said, many civilians with whom he had spoken expressed a desire to see American parachutists land in Germany. German guards in the Tittmoning camp told Crowder that a month before the repatriates left Lisbon, five Negro fliers of the American Air Force were brought down by German anti-aircraft fire: three were killed and two were captured."[90]

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[90] From "Jean-Claude Miller Beverloo, Laufen, Tittmoning," http://abar.net/crowdermiller.htm (accessed September 22, 2009).

Mulatto soldier?

A follower of my research wrote me the following email on 11 November 2011:

> *"Thank you for writing me back.*
>
> *I am trying to locate an image that I viewed at the Frankfurt museum back in about 1993 or so. It was an exhibit of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (newspaper) dated about 1942 or 1943. On the front page was a large photo of a Wehrmacht soldier reporting to a headquarters with a hand salute, and wearing a helmet. It was a frontal shot.*
>
> *The thing about it was, this soldier was clearly a mulatto!*
>
> *Are you familiar with this image? I suppose I could write to the Frankfurt Museum if need be.*
>
> *I am compiling a photo database of black Germans from WW1 and WW2 and a [sic] want to include this in my archives. I am happy to share the images that I already have with you.*
>
> *Sincerely,*
> *F. A."*[91]

[91] F. A., e-mail message to author, November 12, 2011.

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11. Nazis as 'worst war criminal4'? Methink4 not.

As far as the majority of historians are concerned, the Third Reich remains the single worst regime in Western history. Historians like Richard Evans, Deborah Lipstadt, Ian Kershaw, Richard Overy, Jeffrey Herf, Edwin Black, Antony Beevor and Alan Bullock (among many, many others) continue to uphold this childish narrative. This group of historians sees the Third Reich and its crimes in a void that is somehow strangely disconnected from Europe's past: crimes that are "*uniquely evil*" and "*horrible*." This school has a predilection for grossly inflating victim figures as well as exaggerating the horrific nature of German war crimes. The majority of them overemphasize Axis war crimes while excusing or whitewashing Allied war crimes. This school of historians was responsible for legitimizing the Nazi human soap myth. This fabrication was corrected, though many still believe it happened.[92] While their simplistic theses fit snugly within the official Allied war narrative, they do not suffice as a standalone perspective for a wider World War II or Western

[92] University of Minnesota, "Some Essential Definitions and Myths Associated with the Holocaust," *Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, http://www.chgs.umn.edu/histories/myths.html (accessed November 10, 2008).

historical narrative. All history is riddled with unspeakable war crimes, persecutions and genocides. Consider the following example.

Even though Max Boot, a neocon historian, described numerous cases of American war criminality and barbarity, he argued that it was all done for military expediency. He argued that the death of at least 211,000 Filipinos – 11,000 in concentration camps – at the behest of American forces was unintended collateral damage of fierce anti-partisan warfare.[93] He also argued that the Americans did not mean for these deaths to happen. If an historian argued this thesis on behalf of Nazi Germany he or she would likely lose his or her tenure, or worse, be attacked in his or her classroom while in the middle of a lecture. At minimum, he or she would likely lose his or her job or publishing contract. Fear and intimidation decide what does and does not get put into mainstream history books; it guides what does and does not get included in the official historical narrative.

America's Filipino Holocaust: Prelude to war on German civilians

Brian M. Linn's account of the Filipino holocaust is revealing in this respect. He described American military policy in the Philippines from 1900-1901 as a series of "*three pacification campaigns*."

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[93] Max Boot, *The Savage Wars of Peace: Small Wars and the Rise of American Power* (New York, NY: Basic Books, 2003), pp. 115-116, 122-124, 125-127.

A death device used by the Yankis and their allies in the Philippine–American War, 1899-1902. (Photo credit: http://diegorojobanaag.wordpress.com)

America's pacification policy was actually total war. Civilians were deported and had their property confiscated if they were suspected of *insurrecto* sympathy. The U.S. Army burned villages, reconcentrated various populations (i.e., put them into U.S. concentration camps), destroyed crops and storehouses, and devastated entire areas until "*the entire province was as devoid of food products as was the valley of Shenandoah after Sheridan's raid during the civil war.*" America's "*pacification*" policy worked because the *guerrillas* and Filipino civilians alike did not have enough food to eat.

Naturally they surrendered to the Americans to survive.[94]

Devastation of the enemy's resources and terrorization of the enemy's civilian population was in fact a mainstay of U.S. strategy since the 1600's. And the U.S. regularly committed war crimes in the name of military expediency. In World War II, for example, the U.S. targeted German and Japanese civilians because they "*deserved it*." For the U.S., the object of that war was more destruction of enemy resources and terrorization of civilians than destruction of the enemy's armed forces. The British actually admitted as much. U.S. policymakers reasoned that any enemy that resisted "*freedom and democracy*" deserved devastation and death.[95]

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[94] Brian M. Linn, "Provincial Pacification in the Philippines, 1900-1901: The First District Department of Northern Luzon," *Military Affairs* 51 (April 1987): pp. 42, 44.

[95] Brian M. Linn, "The American Way of War *Revisited*," *The Journal of Military History* 66 (April 2002): pp. 510, 512, 525, 528. Major J. Halpin Connolly said, "*Once wars were won by defeating an army. The next war may be won by destroying the people that furnish the army*" (p. 528).

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12. Yankiiꞑm

One learns from Tina Campt that binary racism did not exist in Germany until the postwar American occupation.

Heide Fehrenbach's study, *Race After Hitler*, examined how American GIs encouraged anti-black racism amongst the Germans during the postwar occupation. White Americans viciously attacked their black comrades when they were seen with German women. Fehrenbach indicated that this microscale race war in Germany exposed American duplicity since America was supposed to represent the bastion of freedom for all. American military segregation policies and anti-black racism on the part of white GIs severely undermined black-German race relations as well as the "*denazification*" process. The Germans had just been told that their nation was the most racist nation that existed, while black GIs had been sold on a war against Nazi racism. This Yanki duplicity caused numerous black GIs to desert.

In early 1947, William Gardner Smith advertised widespread black sentiment in the *Pittsburgh Courier*: "Few GIs Eager to Return to States." In the article, a front page feature, he quoted a soldier as having said, "*I don't want to go home again, ever...How can I leave these people [Germans] who*

have treated me so swell...like a man, not like some damn animal?" Scores of black soldiers were listed as AWOL, deserters or missing.[96] Novelist and veteran Smith chose to become an expatriate after he realized not all white societies beat, lynched and segregated blacks. He wrote a novel based on his positive and liberating experiences in "*fascist Germany*." In the words of Fehrenbach:

> "*...Germans were absorbing the postwar lesson – inadvertently taught by their new American masters – that democratic forms and values were consistent with racialist, and even racist, ideology and social organization.*"

Contrary to its official "*anti-racist*" state propaganda and foreign policy, American race prejudice came to light in the postwar occupation of Nazi Germany. Ottley said,

> "*...[an American] Civil Intelligence Corps officer assembled the representative townspeople to instruct them on what Americans expected under the [postwar] occupation. 'I warn you,' he said without ceremony, 'the women are not to associate with Negroes.'...'You must understand,' he said with obvious annoyance, 'that the*

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[96] Heide Fehrenbach, *Race After Hitler: Black Occupation Children in Postwar Germany and America* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005), p. 37.

Negro has the same status in the U.S. as the Jew in Germany'."[97]

The Germans saw mulattoes and blacks as second or third class citizens in most cases, but no geographical racial segregation existed in Germany under the Third Reich. This was most likely the reason why *Freikorps* veteran Mohamed Husen, who came to Germany from Tanzania in 1929, was able to father three children with a German woman. He was charged with the crime of racial ignominy (*Rassenschande*) only after several run-ins with German authorities. He was outspoken, demanding and had even filed a lawsuit against one of his German employers, which earned him the reputation of "*troublemaker*." (In addition he had at least one affair.) Before his arrest and internment at Sachsenhausen in 1941, he found lucrative employment as a language lecturer and actor (e.g., *Knights of German East Africa*). He died while interned, the cause of his death unknown, on 24 November 1944. His twelve-year-old son Bodo, who was killed by the Allies in an air raid, was given his father's ashes. Husen lived in Germany under Hitler for eight years without incident.[98] His arrest was the result of his outspokenness and not his blackness.

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[97] Roi Ottley, *No Green Pastures: The Negro in Europe Today* (New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), p. 159.
[98] Clarence Lusane, *Hitler's Black Victims: The Historical Experiences of Afro-Germans, European Blacks, Africans, and African Americans in the Nazi Era* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2003), pp. 159-160.

Racial discrimination in Nazi Germany was randomly enforced and this applied to nearly all non-Germans, not just blacks. Poles and other Slavs were not officially allowed to marry Germans, so discrimination was not based on blackness or whiteness. Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians were also targeted for racial reasons even though they were white. The Nazis loathed the Poles so much they established an apartheid system to keep Poles and Germans away from one another. One of the reasons the Germans were so staunch about enforcing their racial laws was because they employed over five million foreign workers (mostly in agriculture) by August 1944, of which 1.6 million were Polish.[99] Staunch enforcement of the racial laws kept fifth-columnists, spies and alien cultural, moral and ethical influences from infiltrating the German body politic. Gerald Horne wrote that similar measures were taken against Japanese Americans since Washington feared Japanese fifth-column activity. Japanese spies regularly mingled with African Americans.[100]

The real threat to "*Germanness*" appears to have been cultural-ethical as opposed to biological. This explains why ethnically German Jehovah's Witnesses were persecuted by the Nazis: theirs was a religion alien to that of the average German.

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[99] Robert Gellately and Nathan Stoltzfus, eds., *Social Outsiders in Nazi Germany* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001), pp. 256, 257.
[100] Gerald Horne, *Race War! White Supremacy and the Japanese Attack on the British Empire* (New York, NY: New York University Press, 2003), pp. 54-59.

That said, for any historian to assume that "*had the Nazis won the war they would have remained just as racist after the war as they were before*" ignores all the changes that occurred in official policy as a result of the war. We can just as easily argue that the Nazis would have revamped their racial views and policies to accommodate the altered power balance that resulted from the war. Case in point: Himmler conceded to Vlasov's demands in 1944. Himmler knew full well that the accommodations he accorded Vlasov would alter the postwar power balance in Russia's favor. But even Himmler was willing to lay his racist ideology and imperial goals before the altar of the gods of war for an intact German state.

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13. Other Ethnic Minorities in NS Germany

I received the following email from Ernest Young, a German gentleman at *Zuerst!* He interviewed me about my book, *Black Nazis II*, an interview which was later published as *The Controversy of Black Nazis II*.

> *"I am a German (and pro-German) young man and singer/songwriter.*
>
> *I just read your work* "Black Nazis II" *and highly appreciate it, as it is a very important work. Through the combination of me having studied South-East-Asian sciences and being critical about the anti-German way our history is written, I became interested in such questions as you treated years ago... Lots of splinters on the topic appear here and there, but you managed to collect a lot of these.*
>
> *Perhaps I can add some splinters:*
>
> • *Subhash Chandra Bose took a German wife[;] he ha[d] a daughter named Anita Pfaff.*

• Thomas Brehl, Vice of Neonazi-Leader Michael Kühnen, told me, Hitler's favourite actor, Victor de Kowa, had a Japanese wife, which didn't bother Hitler.

• SEA philology professor Christian Bauer[101] told me that there was a request of the Thai Embassy concerning the Nuremberg race laws. The official answer was something like "do not refer [to] culturally high-standing peoples such as the Thai." He said that this was published in a "Jahrbuch" of the "Deutsch-Thailändische Gesellschaft."

• Pakistani H. Manzooruddin Ahmad studied in NS-Germany and published some great works on Asian geopolitics, culture and history, highly influenced by Karl Haushofer.

• Goebbels had a Chinese friend at the university, named Mao (mentioned once in his diaries).

• Many Ex-SS and Wehrmacht soldiers were forced to serve in the Indochina War by the French[;] a considerable number changed sides and supported the Viet Minh. German professor Schütte wrote on the topic. I once talked with him, but he is [an] anti-German follower of the Frankfurt School and tries to

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[101] See http://iaaw.hu-berlin.de/southeastasia/philology (accessed September 16, 2014).

put it that way, that most of the Germans who fought on the VM side were strict anti-fascists[;] though this is only valid for some of them. He only made a short remark on one of them (Erwin Borchers), who "sometimes still was possessed by the evil of anti-semitism" or something like that (Erwin Borchers has a half-Vietnamese daughter who is a friend of my...and lives as [a] painter in Berlin. I met her at the university when Prof. S. spoke and she was obviously not content with his description ("Do you really talk about my father?"; Claudia Borchers[102]). Besides, my grandfather was in Berlin in the last days of the Empire and saw the Kalmyck troops himself.

Thanks for your important work and best wishes from Germany!"[103]

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[102] See http://www.galerie-moser.de/kuenstler.php?kuenstler_id=163 (accessed September 16, 2014).

[103] Ernest Young, e-mail communication with author, November 7, 2012.

Chapter Thirteen
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Ernest Young. E-mail communication with author. November 7, 2012.

14. The Ottley Thesis: "No Schwarze Allergy"

Roi Ottley was a black American journalist who wrote extensively about the mistreatment of Africans throughout the West in his book, *No Green Pastures: The Negro in Europe Today*. In chapter six, Ottley details the experiences of blacks who lived and worked in Nazi Germany.

He begins by writing that

> *"[b]ack in 1938, a decidedly Negro girl, Mary Ann, who taught elementary German in her Iowa hometown, wrote to the University of Berlin asking admittance to study advanced German. Her enrollment fees were promptly accepted and by mail she was assigned a room in one of the student residence halls, Hegel Haus on Kupfergraben."*[104]

Mary Ann had some interesting encounters once she arrived in Germany. For example, she was told by those aboard the German ship, "*The Führer is a good man. Those cruel stories are propaganda put*

[104] Roi Ottley, *No Green Pastures: The Negro in Europe Today* (New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), p. 147.

out by the Jews who want to control Germany." In another encounter, a German soldier donning a swastika armband sat opposite her on a Berlin night train. While the conductor allegedly whispered to him, "*A black girl as a traveling companion. Sleep well*," no further rude comments were mentioned and she arrived at her destination next day without incident. In a third encounter, Mary Ann entered a quaint little coffee shop boasting via posted sign, "*Juden verboten*." The waitresses and patrons welcomed her with smiles and she drank her coffee without incident. In a fourth encounter, Mary Ann was good-naturedly chided for hiding out all day, when in fact she had gone for a walk about the city. One man then asked her, allegedly with a sneer, "*And the big bad Nazis didn't molest you?*" She answered back with directness: "*Should I expect to be?*" He then allegedly snarled, "*Don't be rude, little girl. Remember you are a guest of the Reich.*" Her fellow students from abroad shot back at his nasty remarks, to which he replied,

> "*Here is this girl, a Negro, attending the greatest university in Germany, living in a residence with Germans, being treated with every courtesy.*" He then reportedly turned to Mary Ann and asked, "*Can you attend Vanderbilt or any university for whites in the South? Would you be permitted to live in a dormitory, to sit at the table, to mingle with white girls there? Can you travel in sleeping*

cars and be served in restaurants in the South?"[105]

We are not told what prompted this man's defensive stance, but he does raise some interesting points if what he said to Mary Ann actually took place. She supposedly fled to her room after this challenge and then experienced a string of discriminatory encounters. Teenage boys shouted "*Neger*," "*Schwarze*" and "*black ape*" at her. Brown-shirted youths allegedly jeered at her a few days afterwards, while aboard a train, and one even deliberately "*fell against her heavily, knocking her hat awry*." In retaliation she uttered a word to the bully that Ottley describes as "*the one word most deeply resented by Germans*." The bully supposedly threatened her, but she was protected from any harm by some adult passengers aboard the train.

While these allegations may be true, they are no reflection on the Nazi government. They simply affirm German youth haughtiness and hooliganism. Anti-black actions like this could just as well have occurred in America, Britain, France or Poland at the time. In fact incidents like this *still* happen in the diverse, multicultural West today.

After these incidents, Mary Ann reportedly left Germany in a hurried panic, her fellow students not even saying good-bye. Can this story be corroborated by anyone other than Ottley? I have

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[105] Ibid., p. 149.

not come across anything yet and given the details, her allegations appear sketchy. The Nazis were concerned about their image abroad, so this sort of mistreatment of an American student seems farfetched. She didn't even attempt to notify any German authorities about these incidents. One finds that difficult to swallow.

Ottley went on with his opinion of Germans and Germany:

> *"This Negro girl's experiences were not typical of Germany—but typical of the brutal era under Nazism. For Germany traditionally has been less prejudiced toward Negroes than either England or France. But racial prejudice, when exhibited at all by Germans, is usually heavy-handed. Nietzsche said Germans have no feeling for nuances, which perhaps is one way of saying Germans lack a sense of humor, especially in racial matters. Back in the nineteenth century, a group of white American performers bearing the boastful advertising, 'Haverly's Mastodon Ministrels, 40, Count Them, 40,' invaded the Berlin music halls expecting to repeat their American blackface triumphs, and found themselves in danger of arrest. The German authorities charged them with fraud and closed the show—because they had misrepresented themselves as Negroes! I am told that an early production of Othello met an identical reaction in Berlin. The play,*

done with Othello in blackface, was a fiasco because the Germans had no cultural or historical connection with Shakespeare's English brand of racialism.

German contact with Negroes always has been vague and extremely limited; consequently, the German racial outlook is vastly different to the French, English and Italian. There is loose talk that the early Huns were a Negroid people. Men who saw them in the fourth and fifth centuries described them as having dark skin, broad noses and frizzly hair. The Neanderthal skull, oldest Negro type known, was discovered at Düsseldorf. Caesar's legions included Negroes when he invaded Germany. Prussian, Saxon and Bavarian kingdoms and duchies saw Negroes as royal favorites and servants. But most significant perhaps is the fact that the patron saint of Roman Catholic Germany is a Negro, St. Maurice—a bit of incidental intelligence which suggests an early absence of color concepts. His statue stands today in the Cathedral of Magdeburg and there is a famous painting of him by Grünewald. But this fact has no influence upon the Germans' attitude toward Negroes today.

Modern Germany never held Negroes as slaves, nor was the country ever invaded by black legions. Negro immigrants are almost unknown in Germany. The Germans' first

real contact with the Negro masses, nearly two centuries after the French and English, came with the seizure of African colonies in 1884—mainly, Togoland, the Congo and the Cameroons. These possessions, mostly unprofitable, were held only thirty years. The Germans, under the savage administrations of Peters and Prittkamer, were charged with systematic extermination of Negroes. But in 1912 a bill to make marriage between Germans and Negroes in Africa illegal was defeated in the Reichstag 203 to 133. Emil Ludwig declares that he was unable to authenticate assertions that the Germans were particularly cruel to Negroes. 'The Germans,' he observed with superb understatement, 'were merely unpopular because they treated colored people like their own white inferiors, brusquely and coldly.' But the German colonial sojourn had incidental profit: The German anthropologist Leo Frobinius did profound work in establishing the Negroes' significant cultural heritage.

Before the Hitler era, there were roughly three thousand Negroes living in Germany. The country's peak Negro population never reached more than four or five thousand. Oddly, no more than a handful left the colonies and ever settled in Germany. But for two solid years – 1919 and 1921 – nearly 40,000 French and American Negro soldiers

were among the Allied troops occupying Germany. Negro associations with German women were widespread and produced social and racial echoes: besides leaving a residue of brown babies, several thousand Negroes married German women and remained in the country to form Germany's first Negro population. These people were mostly concentrated in the cities, where they worked principally as entertainers. They raised big families and reinforced the country's Negro community. But Negroes seemingly never lost their novelty to the Germans: even under the Nazis, wealthy people sought Negro servants to adorn their households—'Handsome young Negro wanted as page in Château des Masures belonging to a count,' ran a typical newspaper advertisement.

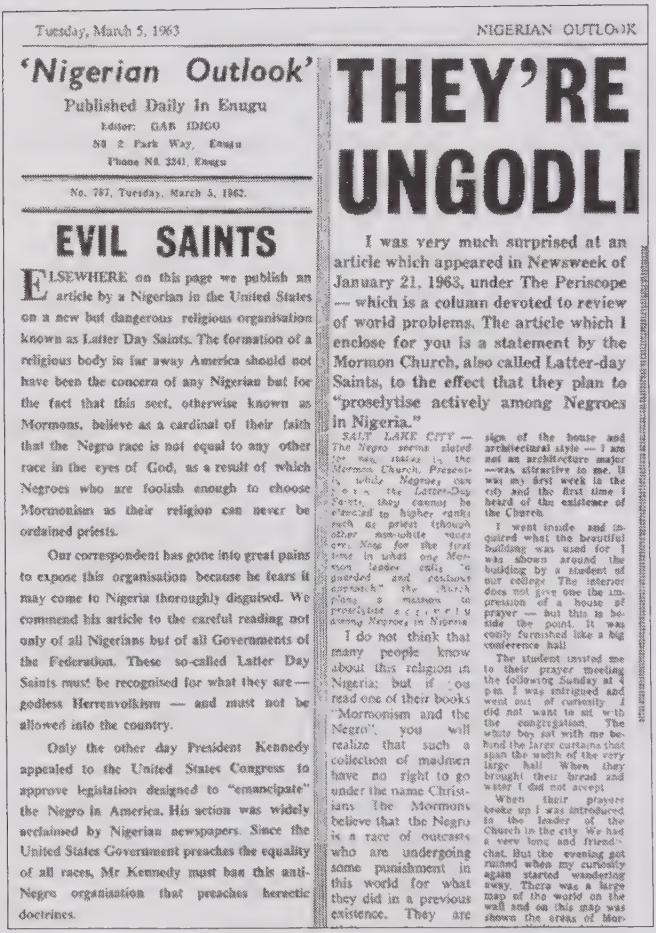
No stigma was attached to a black skin; the lot of Negroes was pretty much that of Germans. Negro travelers report that they never saw the slightest signs of color prejudice anywhere in Germany. Indeed, Germany always was especially attractive to Negroes who wished to study music, medicine and philosophy and were unable to gain admittance to universities in the US. The fact is, Negroes were fairly well integrated into the German community. They were in the symphony orchestras and German Army. One Negro says the first Negro woman he saw in Berlin was walking

> *arm-in-arm with a white man on Friedrichstrasse. His Negro companion entered one swank Berlin café, selected the prettiest Saxon blonde, engaged her in conversation, and danced the whole evening with her. Nude bathing at German resorts occasionally included a sprinkling of Negroes without awkwardness."*

All of this is eye-opening and interesting, but Ottley observed additional insight into Nazi attitudes about blacks in 1944. He wrote, for example,

> *"Yesterday I visited the Nazi prisoners. It was quite an experience. Those people who talk about reeducating the Germans should first look to our own Southerners. This is not to say the German Nazis should be dealt with lightly...*
>
> *They definitely seem without prejudice for Negroes, but this may have been a pose. The interpreter assured me, however, that he had been in Germany two years before the war on a special mission and Germany at that time had no crystallized feelings against Negroes. The Jews. Well, that's another matter. On that subject, they sounded like crackers talking about Negroes!*
>
> *A second thought came to me about my interview with the Nazi prisoners yesterday. They seem to have no fanaticism about*

color, so, in my view, they would be easily more re-educated than the Southerner on the Negro problem. Asked about the 'Master race,' theory (Herrenvolk) they honestly seemed bewildered and seem not to know its meaning at all."[106]



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EVIL SAINTS

ELSEWHERE on this page we publish an article by a Nigerian in the United States on a new but dangerous religious organisation known as Latter Day Saints. The formation of a religious body in far away America should not have been the concern of any Nigerian but for the fact that this sect, otherwise known as Mormons, believe as a cardinal of their faith that the Negro race is not equal to any other race in the eyes of God, as a result of which Negroes who are foolish enough to choose Mormonism as their religion can never be ordained priests.

Our correspondent has gone into great pains to expose this organisation because he fears it may come to Nigeria thoroughly disguised. We commend his article to the careful reading not only of all Nigerians but of all Governments of the Federation. These so-called Latter Day Saints must be recognised for what they are — godless Herrenvolkism — and must not be allowed into the country.

Only the other day President Kennedy appealed to the United States Congress to approve legislation designed to "emancipate" the Negro in America. His action was widely acclaimed by Nigerian newspapers. Since the United States Government preaches the equality of all races, Mr Kennedy must ban this anti-Negro organisation that preaches heretic doctrines.

THEY'RE UNGODLI

I was very much surprised at an article which appeared in Newsweek of January 21, 1963, under The Periscope — which is a column devoted to review of world problems. The article which I enclose for you is a statement by the Mormon Church, also called Latter-day Saints, to the effect that they plan to "proselytise actively among Negroes in Nigeria."

SALT LAKE CITY — The Negro seems elated for new status in the Mormon Church. Presently, while Negroes can serve the Latter-Day Saints, they cannot be elevated to higher ranks such as priest (though other non-white races are). Now for the first time in what one Mormon leader calls "a guarded and cautious approach," the Church plans a mission to proselytise actively among Negroes in Nigeria.

I do not think that many people know about this religion in Nigeria: but if you read one of their books "Mormonism and the Negro", you will realize that such a collection of madmen have no right to go under the name Christians. The Mormons believe that the Negro is a race of outcasts who are undergoing some punishment in this world for what they did in a previous existence. They are

sign of the house and architectural style — I am not an architecture major — was attractive to me. It was my first week in the city and the first time I heard of the existence of the Church.

I went inside and inquired what the beautiful building was used for. I was shown around the building by a student of our college. The interior does not give one the impression of a house of prayer — but this is beside the point. It was comfy furnished like a big conference hall.

The student invited me to their prayer meeting the following Sunday at 4 p.m. I was intrigued and went out of curiosity. I did not want to sit with the congregation. The white boy sat with me behind the large curtains that span the width of the very large hall. When they brought their bread and water I did not accept.

When their prayers broke up I was introduced to the leader of the Church in the city. We had a very long and friendly chat. But the evening got ruined when my curiosity again started wandering away. There was a large map of the world on the wall and on this map was shown the areas of Mor-

[106] Roi Ottley, *Roi Ottley's World War II: The Lost Diary of an African American Journalist*, ed. by Mark A. Huddle (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press), p. 58.

Here, Ottley confirms what I wrote in *Black Nazis II*, that the Nazis never had a "*master race*" doctrine or term. *Herrenvolk* does not mean "*master race*." Even Hitler said that people (*Volk*) and race (*Rasse*) is not the same thing. *Herrenvolk* has no direct English equivalent, as the closest translation one can come up with is "*leader people*" or "*nation of leaders*." Incidentally this *Nigerian Outlook* article addressing the Anglo-Negro problem in America in 1963(!) used the term *Herrenvolkism,* not "*master racism*" or "*master race*."

In fact, this is a news article about Mormon racism against black Americans in 1963. It is interesting since the journalist uses the awkward term "*Herrenvolkism*" instead of "*master race*." Since there is no English equivalent of *Herrenvolk*, this is appropriate, though the author disparaged the Nazis in using this term. While some may think this a trivial matter, I disagree. The "*master race*" lie helped Americans hop aboard Roosevelt's warship, perhaps more than any other single propaganda slogan, and so this "*master race*" myth lives on to this day. It should not surprise readers to learn that Ernst Reuter, a Social-Democrat who spent the war years in exile in Turkey, said the British were "*the real master race*."[107]

Equally interesting are Ottley's observations of the Muslim Algerians he met in France in 1944.

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[107] Freda Utley, *The High Cost of Vengeance* (Chicago, Il: Henry Regnery Company, 1949), pp. 156, 158.

He observed on 28 July 1944,

> *"...The group that is at the bottom of the social ladder in Cherbourg [France] is the Algerians. They are mostly Mohammedans. They look like very dark Italians, indeed they both come from the same stock. For some reason, which I am unable to discover yet, they are discriminated against by the French. To hear a group of Algerians beefing about their condition, you'd think you were back in Harlem listening to Negroes air their grievances[!].*
>
> *How did the Algerians get here and why? They tell me that they were in Paris [they had left Paris for Cherbourg two years prior] and heard that the Germans were paying high wages in Normandy, so they came and worked on the fortifications! They resent being called Frenchmen—they are 'Algerians'."*[108]

Next day he met a black man who had apparently been interned in a concentration camp at some point. He wrote that Antoine Montbrun, a Negro, "*[knew] the cruelties of a Nazi concentration camp*," and therefore hated the Nazis passionately. "*I never met anyone in my life with a greater hatred for the Nazis than he*," Ottley remarked.[109]

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[108] Ottley, *Ottley's World War II*, p. 64.
[109] Ibid.

In another diary entry, dated 3 October 1944, Ottley writes about Rene Maran's experience during the Nazi occupation of France.

> "*In a gesture of resistance to the Nazis in 1942, the French Academy awarded the Negro author the grand prize for his* Bete de la Brousse. *This book, circulated in Paris during [the] Nazi occupation, was a subtle political attack on the Nazis through the use of animal characters.*
>
> *....'Some 10,000 Negroes live in Paris. Negroes – like Jews – were barred from all theaters, hotels, cafes, and public places of amusement.*
>
> *'To a French Negro this is slavery. Few black men were employed by the Nazis. But after the first few months, the Nazis relaxed the social restrictions against Negroes—but not so with the Jews.*
>
> *'When America entered the war all American Negroes, mostly entertainers [like Crowder], were gathered up and dispatched to concentration camps. A few starving Negroes apparently did work for the Nazis.'*
>
> *To the flip side of the coin, Negro members of the resistance movement were among those who courageously fought off German*

> *tanks and machine gun attacks on the Hotel de Ville."*[110]

These entries are important. They inform us that black Americans were interned only after America entered the war. Japanese citizens of the U.S. were interned after Japan attacked American soil. There was no difference. Second, we learn that some blacks were employed by the Nazis while others were members of the resistance. As such, blacks were just as "*guilty*" of Nazi collaboration as any other collaborators. Author Sirge Bilé makes this point in his book *Sombres Bourreaux: Collabos Africains, Antillais, Guyanais, Réunionnais, et Noirs Américains, Dans la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale*. Furthermore as members of the resistance movement, the Nazis had every right to kill or incarcerate these blacks as partisans and saboteurs. So we now know that some or many black Frenchmen who may have been killed by the Nazis were not necessarily killed for their blackness. Many were resistance fighters and communist lackeys.

Maran was one of the blacks who resisted the Nazis. Ottley writes,

> *"...Soon after the Nazi occupation of Paris, a deputy commandant visited Maran and informed him that he had been selected to write an anti-American tract, which was to be built around the quote 'brutal treatment'*

[110] Ibid., p. 164.

> *of Negroes in the U.S.A. Maran flatly refused."*

So we are told by Maran. Did he lie to Ottley to 'save face' now that Nazism was on the wane? This is certainly a question worth asking. Maybe Maran did not want to be indicted as a "*black Nazi*" or "*Nazi collaborator*."

Ottley goes on:

> *"'Sir,' he said, 'your fuehrer has described me as half ape. I am declared incapable of thinking or writing. I beg to be excused.'*
>
> *But the Nazis delivered an ultimatum—write or go to a concentration camp.*
>
> *Maran wrote.*
>
> *I have a copy of the original 5000-word essay which Maran gave to a friend for safekeeping. He asked that it be published after the war should anything happen to him, or should he be declared to be a supporter of the Nazi regime...."*

Maran may have been smart enough to cover his derrière should the war turn sour for the Nazis, which it did. We may never know. But it is certainly revealing that the Nazis wanted pro-black propaganda in circulation. Why appeal to "*half apes*" if the Nazis cared not what they thought or really believed them to be so unintelligent? Could

such unintelligent beings appreciate such propaganda? This effort proves that the Nazis wanted to appeal to blacks and knew that they were intelligent enough to appreciate such a message against American anti-black racism. What's more, it undercuts the Carr thesis that the Nazis were bent upon exterminating peoples of African descent. That is nonsense.

Now, here is just one example of what life was like for the average black American around this time. On 14 August 1939, *TIME* published the following story.

> *"Servant*
>
> *In Raleigh, N.C., a Negro servant named Eugene was told by his master(!) to guard his car, stayed faithfully in it four days and three nights. Meantime his master forgot where he had parked, concluded Eugene had run off, stalked darkly homeward after notifying the police."*[111]

Who do we think the police believed in the end: the white "*master*" or his slave Eugene? And this happened in America in 1939!

Indeed, Ottley continues with another instructive observation. He wrote,

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[111] "Miscellany, Aug. 14, 1939," *TIME on the Web*, http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,761883,00.html#ixzz22KDQSZEE (accessed May 15, 2012).

> *"Maran is full of hope for the future period, but he was recently bewildered by the behavior of certain American liberators of Paris... A few days ago, in French fashion, he took his French wife to the café for wine and talk with his French cronies.*
>
> *When he sat down, five white American soldiers walked over and jostled him out of his chair. Then they rained insult and abuse on his wife for being in the company of a Negro.*
>
> *Maran is bewildered because this never happened during the Nazi occupation. His wife remarked to me that she never before had received an unkind word because of her husband's color."*[112]

What does this tell us about American racism versus Nazi racism? A lot.

We now come back to Ottley's *No Green Pastures*, continuing where we left off.

> *"This racial liberalism was not confined to rank-and-file Germans, nor was this liberalism of recent vintage. Beethoven had comradely associations with Negroes and admired one particularly whom he met through Prince Lichnowski—George A. P. Bridgetower, Polish Negro violinist who was*

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[112] Ottley, *Ottley's World War II*, p. 165.

the rage of Europe. They often met at Tarroni's coffee house, and frequently went to the Comtesse Guiciardi's, where they dined and played. The German composer went into raptures over the interpretation of his sonatas by the Negro master, a student of Haydn. When Feuchtersleben, Negro chief of Austria's Public Education and Worship, was scheduled to lecture at the German universities, fanfare attended his arrival. Kaiser Wilhelm II had a Negro bandmaster for his favorite regiment. This Negro, Sabac El Cher, was actually born in the royal palace. His African parents, who were brought to Germany by Prince Albrecht, lived in the Palace as wards of the royal family.[113] *The crown prince was seen dancing with an American Negro girl at a social function in Vienna, while her Negro escort danced with the Prince's lady.*

Under the Nazis, few Negroes were victims of day-to-day brutality, as meted out to the Jews. The savage Nuremberg racial laws, which in theory embraced blacks, never were widely applied to Negroes. Negroes in Germany declare there was no racial discrimination—a claim I was inclined to doubt. Nor were Negroes married to German women molested or publicly insulted, even though intermarriage was

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[113] *This is incorrect. Please see* Warwolves of the Iron Cross: Black Wolf, White Reich *for the correct account of Gustav Sabac el Cher.*

forbidden and sexual intercourse between the two races was subject to sanctions including the death penalty. Negro travelers report that every courtesy was extended them in Germany. Negro ministers who met at a convention in Berlin lauded German hospitality."

Quite revealing, especially Ottley's observation that the Nuremberg laws embraced blacks in theory.

"One Negro traveler had an exchange aboard a night train early in 1937, a reflection of [the] rank-and-file attitude even under the Nazis, which is officially illustrative to bear reporting. The train stopped at a dimly lit station and a German couple came aboard and took seats opposite a Negro girl. Before long the man inquired, 'Sie sprechen Deutsch?' The girl explained she did and was traveling in Germany. 'Wunderbar! Schön!' He exclaimed. 'I can speak English and I've read much about America. How I should love to go there. We are from Karlsruhe.' He handed her a card bearing his name. 'This is my wife,' he said introducing a stout, heavy-busted woman. 'You should come to our city, we'd love to have you visit us.' The girl explained her plan to spend several weeks in Budapest and Prague. 'Perhaps you can come to us before you leave the continent,' the man insisted earnestly. 'You will write to us, won't you, and do visit us if convenient.

The next stop is our station. Lie down on the seat there as you will probably have the compartment to yourself. Be sure to cover well, for the air is quite chilly when you pass through the mountains. A pleasant trip to you, and a quick return to Deutschland. Auf Wiedersehen.'

Similarly, a southern Negro girl entered a Munich coffee house and after being escorted to a seat, was openly stared at by a German couple. The look was clearly one of admiration. The woman, apparently unable to stifle her curiosity, came to the girl's table and explained that her husband thought she must be from America but she had said India. The woman turned to her husband, who would join them, and interpreted the conversation. 'Ah, schön, schön, schön. Schön braun,' he exclaimed, lifting the Negro girl's hand and placing it beside his own to compare their color. Then he touched her cheek murmuring, 'Schön braun, schön, schön.' (Beautiful brown, beautiful, beautiful.)

But the Negro's position as a German citizen steadily declined under the Nazis. Negroes saw the need as early as 1934 to form the League for the Defense of the Negro Race, with headquarters in Paris. Joseph Bilé, as secretary of this organization, made several urgent appeals to Negroes in the US to bail out Negroes in Germany. 'Because there

> *were not so many of us,' explained Madeline Guber, a Negro girl born and reared in Berlin, 'we had lived pretty well. But the Nazis brought their theories of racial superiority and things became bad. We could not work in the factories. We were scorned as semi-apes. We were insulted on the streets'."*

While this woman's recollections are likely honest, one should understand that the public and employers often acted like this of their own accord. Treatment of blacks varied greatly from one individual or organization to the next in the Third Reich. Oftentimes the government had to intervene on behalf of blacks, and as I noted in a couple of my books, Martin Bormann was pressured to issue a circular for the protection of black employment—owing to the racism of the public and business. So we should not assume, like Ottley, that this instance of anti-black discrimination originated with Nazis or was even a direct result of the NS government. What's more, the 'Negro Defense League' was a front similar to the NAACP and ADL in America.

> *"This girl bitterly insisted that the Nazis attempted to halt the propagation of Negroes—which, in effect, supported reports I heard in Germany of the mass sterilization of Negro men. 'I have a very good girl friend,' she said, 'who was in love with a German man. She wanted to marry him but the Nazis said 'No.' So she lived*

with the man anyway. Then, one day, the police came to her house and took the girl to a hospital. She was told by the medical authorities that it was feared she might bear a German child. But the child wouldn't be 'Aryan.' So they performed an operation on her. Now she can never have a child.'

The Negro's economic situation was especially acute. He worked for what he was offered and dared not complain. The typical lot of a Negro German family is illustrated by the Martins, who were visited by an American Negro back in 1938. They were found living in a shabby building on a side street off Leipzigstrasse in Berlin. The man was a musician. His wife was a blonde German. They had five children, ages five to eighteen. They were pale and sickly looking, and showed every sign of malnutrition. He worked as a drummer at nine marks a day, but was only employed three or four days a week. The earnings were insufficient to feed, clothe and decently house seven people. The discouraged Negro talked freely about how extremely difficult conditions were for black men; but, oddly, he made no mention of being the victim of racial discrimination, nor did his eldest daughter who was a ballet dancer. His harassed-looking wife warned him to be careful, but agreed with his opinions. He declared he wanted to take his family and escape Germany forever. He shrugged

> *despairingly—for there was nothing he could do."*

This could just as easily be a scene from England or France at that time, but not America. Interracial marriage was still illegal in America at that time.

> *"Nazi racial thunder was expected to have loud echoes and violent prejudice toward Negro Americans when they entered the country as invading soldiers in the US Army. None relished the idea of going into Germany—I myself crossed the border with some trepidation. The widespread racial prejudice never materialized and Negro fears vanished, though today Nazi racial overtones are heard occasionally. The pro-Nazi Frankfort magazine,* Tempo der Welt, *which in July 1939 had a sell-out edition commemorating German surrender, had a cover showing a Negro with a bayonet in hand gloating over a downed German fighter plane."*

Here, again, we encounter a black man voicing the opinion that Germans were less racist than anyone could have imagined. But what is especially outrageous about this information is that America and France deployed black troops in the tens of thousands against an enemy whom they believed – or at least said they believed – was extremely racist and uniquely murderous. So which nations look the worst here?

"But Negroes uniformly declare the German people freer of color prejudice than the French. Comparison with the US is always added. 'Now I know what it is to walk into any place, any place, without worrying about whether they serve colored,' says a Negro character in Last of the Conquerors, *a book by a young Negro soldier, William Gardner Smith, which accurately records Negro feelings in Germany. 'I had to come over here to learn that a nigger ain't no different from nobody else.' But Negroes were not completely taken in by truckling Germans. When one who had been a prisoner of war in Virginia told a Negro that America needed a Hitler to force white men to treat Negroes as equals, he replied: 'To have no one smile at us is better than to have one forced to smile!'*

The Germans have no color allergy; at least, German women mostly do not. Negroes were amazed by what approximates adoration by German girls. This apparently was a repeat performance: Maximilian Harden, a foremost German journalist, declared that German women were 'chiefly responsible for the mingling of colored and white blood which took place on the Rhine [in 1919 and 1921].' Afterwards, he reported, whenever Hagenbeck, a German Barnum, had Negroes in his shows German girls pestered them with love letters, flowers and presents. But he dismissed the Negro's

> *peculiar attraction to German women as a mere female aberration."*

This will not sit well with those who still believe that German women and girls were raped *en masse* by black troops after World War I. That lie has been debunked.

> *"German scholars have gone to great pains to explain scientifically what von Gleichen-Russwurm describes as 'the strong attraction which the black races exercise upon European women.' The heavy-duty boys have written learned tomes on the subject—one, indeed, concluded that black racially is the world's sexual lure. Whatever the reasons, no women in Europe were more openly and aggressively in pursuit of Negroes than German women. Thousands followed Negro regiments sweeping across Germany in the war against the race-ridden Third Reich. Perhaps the psychologists can explain this curious manifestation in the most racially arrogant state in the world."*

Then again, perhaps the Allies lied about the degree of racial arrogance exhibited by the Third Reich.

> *"One day I was in the little town of Oberteisendorf, about eight miles from the gloomy shadows of Berchtesgaden. Negroes were quartered in the area with several hundred German girls. The Negro officers,*

who acted as military governors, had taken over the Petting mansion of Helmuth Kurth, a famous photographer of Goering. The night I arrived they gave a big party. The girls, mostly blondes, were stylish in newly imported clothes bought in Paris. I was surprised by Negro facility with the German language; but a corporal already had casually explained that 'German ain't nothing but bad English!' We danced and drank until about four. Next morning about seven, I happened to glance out the window down into the courtyard: and there was every fräulein who had frolicked at the party seated on the back steps, briskly shining the Negroes' boots.

Today Negroes in the Army of Occupation are mainly concentrated in Munich, Frankfort, Mannheim, Giessen, and Hamburg. Fräuleins wheeling carriages bearing brown babies have become a common sight. The authorities placed the number between two and three thousand, thus lifting Germany's Negro population appreciably. Giessen alone is reported to have 500 such babies. The German community's attitude is especially critical of unwed mothers of these babies. Local charities seldom give them the same consideration as mothers of white-fathered babies; and they are often insulted and attempts are made to make them feel ashamed. But both the German girl and

> *Negro boy are caught up in the system. As they become involved in the maze of American racial vagaries, the problem of procuring permission to marry is almost insurmountable. However, when German girls of Negro ancestry apply for permission to marry Negroes, procedures are quickly facilitated."*

It is notable that the American authorities did nothing to assist in getting the mothers and fathers of these occupation babies married. This makes one ask how anyone still imagines that America was less racist than Nazi Germany.

> *"Many illegitimate brown babies have been abandoned. Occupation officials hope for possible resettlement in America. They feel it impossible for these babies to eventually become assimilated in Germany—not, however, because of color but because of the stamp of illegitimacy...*
>
> *The spectacular racial development has shocked a good many Americans in Germany. The color contrast between the races has helped to sharpen the problem: a combination of Saxon blonde and Mississippi black has served to stir subtle racial angers among white Americans. German males, toadying to prejudiced Americans, sometimes join in the anti-Negro chorus. But the fact was inevitable that American racialism would come into*

dramatic focus on German soil. There even were those Americans who had anticipated sympathy for their noisy racial hatreds and were sorely disappointed to discover that the average German is not at all prejudiced against Negroes. Nazi propaganda had let these Americans down!

Erika Mann, journalist daughter of Thomas Mann, charged in 1946 that white Americans were fostering and extending racialism in Germany. This development is illustrated by a report I received in Teisendorf, a town near Munich. I met the burgomaster's assistant in the course of my interviews, and she told me a squalid story that I checked with several people for accuracy. Before the arrival of Negro troops, according to this report, a Civil Intelligence Corps officer assembled the representative townspeople to instruct them on what Americans expected under the occupation. 'I warn you,' he said without ceremony, 'the women are not to associate with Negroes.' Everyone was bewildered, not grasping implications immediately, and pressed for clarification. 'You must understand,' he said with obvious annoyance, 'that the Negro has the same status in the US as the Jews in Germany.'

Many Germans I talked with were sincerely bewildered by American racialism. 'How wrong was the Führer in his hatred of the

Jews,' they asked plaintively, 'when your white Americans encourage us to hate the blacks—their comrades-in-arms!' Rank-and-file Germans recognize the indecent inconsistency in a Jim Crow army occupying the Third Reich of Hitler. When Dr. Karl Heinrich Bauer, rector of Heidelberg, upon instructions from the occupation authorities, announced the elimination of teaching anything which 'favors a policy of discrimination on grounds of race or religion,' a cocky youngster afterwards asked a white American correspondent, 'Don't you in the U.S.A. believe in the superiority of the white race?' The implications in the nasty incident involving Marian Anderson, in which white Americans protested her staying at the U.S. Army-run Hotel Excelsior in Munich, was not lost on the Germans.

Besides obvious communist sources, American racialism is being reported to the German masses today in books, newspaper articles and magazines. German sympathy apparently leans towards Negroes—but often to slyly illustrate the incongruity in 'democratic equality.' Fribourg's La Liberte *sneeringly observed: 'Americans like to indulge in endless reproach of Europeans for their 'racism' and 'colonialism,' but the answer is the Greenville, S.C., lynch-trial verdict, an acquittal which can only encourage lynching [of Negroes].'*

> The Negro Digest, *a Negro publication in the U.S., received a remarkable letter in 1948 from one Egon Idiffer, an eighth-grade student living in Munich. 'For the first time in my life I saw and read your magazine,' wrote this young German in part. 'I was simply horrified. I never before heard of racial persecution in that great famous America. I never believed that this could be possible in that modern, democratic and prejudiceless country, held up to all the peoples over the world... I ask you don't let me despair for all the white race... I'll never stop sympathizing with Negroes in their fight against race hate and prejudice. If I can be of any help to you, I'll be ever at your disposal'."*

This letter is illuminating, as it proves two important things. First, the Nazis failed miserably in their anti-American propaganda. This boy, Egon, had never before heard of racism and discrimination in America, as though such a thing was a rarity in the States. That is unbelievable. Secondly, it proves that liberal-democracy was a sham then as it is today. America did not fight to free blacks, Jews or anyone else. They fought for economic imperium and used the anti-racist angle to get blacks on board with the war effort.

> *"....[T]he absence of many Negroes in Germany, or indeed of German ownership of a Negro colony, provided Hitler with no tangible peg on which to hang the hat of*

prejudice. Traditionally, as already observed, the Germans had been liberal toward Negroes. Karl Marx supported the North during the Civil War. Bismarck declared himself in favor of the North, holding that even horses and dogs cannot be trained by blows. He observed that it was 'equally inhuman and stupid' to exploit the superiority of the white race. But the Nazis discovered germs of racism in the philosophies of Fichte, Hegel and Nietzsche.

Yet the fact is significant that the Nazis had to go beyond German borders to find first-rate racists who dealt directly with blacks...Back in the nineteenth century, there were Germans who hailed Count de Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain, popularizers of racialist fallacies, and gave them status as serious thinkers. These Germans founded university chairs and 'learned' journals and pseudo-scientific societies in which racialism was fostered with love and care. Every Nazi embraced Chamberlain, whom the English thought trivial; and Gobineau, whom the French thought an ignoramus. But the German's predilection for authority and submission decided his racial outlook. When Hitler decreed prejudice against Negroes, Germans obediently went through the motions of being prejudiced toward Negroes. Consequently, since racial bias against Negroes is not in the German

> *history or character, racial prejudice in Germany is something that one can turn on and off at will."*

Ottley is mistaken to claim that *"every Nazi embraced Chamberlain."* Such reporting is thoughtless. But he correctly observed that German prejudice towards blacks was not comparable to that of white Americans towards blacks. As well, he was correct to note that Nazi racism was largely superficial. It broke down under academic (as we'll see later) and military pressure. Military victory, political practicality and the early stages of the genetic revolution in science trumped official race doctrine, which was based in mythology and racial anthropology.

> *"This fact may explain why the Nazis were relatively lenient with Negroes at a moment when they were enforcing their brutal anti-Jewish decrees with a savageness well-known today. But there was one essential difference between Hitler's Negro policy and his Jewish policy, as Hans Habe observed. Whereas he made no attempt to 'win over' the Jews, whom he drove out of Germany or tortured in Germany, Hitler pursued a double objective with Negroes. Coveting Africa's abundant human and natural resources, he wanted both to win over and eventually to enslave the black millions. Consequently, Negroes on the Continent were merely incidental to his program. He could afford a certain back-handed*

> *liberalism towards them for propaganda purposes elsewhere."*

This is a keen observation that undercuts Carr's 'black holocaust' thesis. It also confirms that Nazi racism had limits. Practical politics and international ambitions trumped racial concerns regularly.

> *"This chameleon attitude led to many surprising contradictions. Hans Habe reports that in the POW camp in which he was interned, Negroes in the beginning were treated with extreme cruelty by the Germans. They were randomly executed, denied water on long marches, and starved until many fell ill. No white man was allowed to converse with a black. But overnight this racial policy was thrown overboard: suddenly flogging was replaced by pampering. Negroes alone among the prisoners were permitted weekly walks in the nearby village. They were given one cake of soap for every four men, a privilege never granted white POWs. Their food was improved, princely compared with that allotted whites, and they were permitted to attend the daily reading of news reports, from which they had been previously excluded.*
>
> *Not alone were Negroes given privileges denied whites, but the Germans made the change with elaborate ceremony, to*

establish clearly the reversal of policy. One day a Senegalese Negro interned in the Dieuze Camp (Department of Moselle), succeeded in slipping away from his barracks and entering the infirmary. This was the only real building in the camp. The Negro soldier threw himself out the window. The camp commander ordered a solemn funeral held the following day. The day was a rainy one but the suicide was carried to his grave by twenty-five of his black comrades, accompanied by a German guard of honor of eleven men. A German lieutenant made a speech over the grave. The German soldiers, to the roll of drums, fired a salute. The next day the barbed wire enclosing the Negro barracks was removed.

This policy extended even to the great camp at Kassel, in northern Germany—and it had a variety of effects upon Negroes. I met an expatriate Negro musician in Paris who had been a prisoner of war but had none of the lively angers characteristic of those who had been interned. He had done a rare thing for a Negro: he had given up his U.S. citizenship to become a Frenchman! But when the Nazis occupied Paris they snatched him off the streets as an 'American.' The German camp commander, quickly recognizing his musicianship, assigned him to conduct the camp's fifty-piece symphony orchestra made up of white prisoners. He proudly showed me a worn mimeographed program

and concluded triumphantly, 'I could never have done that in free America!' The Negro in him found this ironic...

The crux of Hitler's Negro policy was this: racialism was a diplomatic and political instrument for winning friends and influencing people and was used with an amazing degree of cynicism. ***As it suited their purposes, the Nazis could take it or leave it****. When they occupied Paris, racial restrictions of Negroes were limited to a temporary ban on Negro theatrical performers and the destruction of a monument honoring the black French soldiers of World War I. Negroes were permitted to attend the universities, were appointed to civil service positions, and no Negro living with a white wife was molested. They allowed Marshal Pétain to name a Negro as Minister of Colonies, Henri Lémery, and only dumped him when they met defeat in North Africa. Incidentally, the twenty-two museums in Germany containing African artworks survived the Nazi regime intact."*

Few people are familiar with Henri Lémery. In 1947 he was prosecuted for high treason before the High Court of Justice at Versailles. But he was acquitted unanimously. That said, what concerns us in this passage is the Nazis practical racism. Had they been as committed to their race doctrines as court historians suggest, they could not have employed

such a shrewd approach as this. Lémery is considered a Nazi collaborator by historian Serge Bilé.

> *"German associations with Negroes in Paris were brazenly open. From several concierges, I learned that* ***top German officers had maintained Negro mistresses, decidedly black women****, in luxurious apartments in Montparnasse. Eyewitnesses told me that it was not uncommon to see be-medalled Nazis boldly sweep into fashionable cafés along the rue de Rivoli, with these women swinging on their arms. From the loot of Europe, they had dressed them in gorgeous but vulgar finery. Even German women, belonging to the equivalent of WACs, indulged in these verboten racial vagaries. They often found their way to Montmartre and Latin Quarter cafés (and indeed gasçoneries) to frolic with Negro men. These relationships often ended in misadventure: one night, according to a story told me by a café owner, two Gestapo agents strode into his place while two fräuleins were dancing with Negroes. Without a word the two Germans pulled their revolvers, and, ignoring the two Negroes, shot the two women straight through the head, turned on their heels and walked out into the night.*
>
> *Back in 1920 when Germany was being pressed for payment of reparations, a great*

sensation was caused by her passionate denunciations of Negro occupation troops, who, the German authorities declared had been guilty of the most horrific sexual outrages upon helpless white women. J. Ellis Barker, an official American observer, declared that he found that the conduct of Negro troops, both French and American, compared favorably with that of white troops, even indeed German troops. However, he received many complaints from elderly German women about the scandalous conduct of German girls. 'The colored men seemed to have a particular attraction for them,' Barker reported. 'In many cases I saw German girls, whose dress and fluent French indicated that they belonged to the better classes, make love to colored soldiers, and their advances bordered only too frequently upon the indecent.'

The Allied occupation authorities complained of the difficulties in keeping the German girls from annoying Negroes. The troops themselves complained to their white officers about the embarrassing advances made to them by these women. Frequently a military guard had to be called out to keep them from climbing into the barracks through the windows. When Negroes were about to leave Frankfort in 1919, patrols had to be sent out to drive away the German girls, 'who were kissing the colored

> *troops through the window gratings of the barracks.' General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces on the Rhine, entered into his report to the Secretary of State many love-letters and photographs sent to Negroes by these women. 'The color line is not regarded by either the French or the Germans, as we regard it in America, to keep the white pure,' Allen concluded lamely perplexed."*

This is similar to the behavior of German women in the Rhine region after World War I. And isn't it illuminating that the American lamented the "*Negro*" threat to "*white purity*" in this passage? Wasn't that purity idea a Nazi thing?

> *"The American occupation authorities, with nudging from professional observers, concluded that the sexual crimes of which the nearly 40,000 Negro occupying troops had been accused were largely manufactured by the Germans. As shown by the official records, only seventy-two accusations were found justified, and these included only nine rape cases. Consequently, the authorities soon recognized the accusations as part of an organized campaign to cause trouble between the Allies and perhaps divide them against one another. The Germans had aimed particularly at the race-conscious American, hoping to arouse the U.S. against her European Allies.*

> *This old German racket was given a dress rehearsal early in today's occupation. Fräuleins, prompted as to the American attitude toward Negroes, went in droves to the military police hysterically crying rape; Negroes were being daily accused. The Army views rape as civilian courts do murder, and this fact had filtered down to the Germans. Negroes already had been hanged for this offense. But not until considerable careful investigation had been completed, and the Germans had over-extended themselves by loosely including white soldiers, did the occupation authorities discover this business to be an organized campaign, using sex sabotage to undermine American authority."*[114]

Ah hah. So the "*Negro rape*" accusations were a weapon used by clever German authorities, namely male, to undermine the U.S. occupation. One suspects that this same clever method was employed against the French occupiers after World War I, a topic we'll cover later on.

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[114] From Chapter 6 in Ottley's *No Green Pastures*.

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15. Black and Queer in Nazi Germany? What "Black Holocau4t"?

The following article about Valaida Snow, an Afro-American entertainer, was featured on the online *Huffington Post*. Here I dissect her account and the Post's anti-German bias. Its author is Irene Monroe.

On 17 February 2010, Irene Monroe wrote:

> *"Missing from the annals of African American history and the history of Nazi Germany are the documented stories and struggles of African Americans, straight and "queer." Valaida Snow, captured in Nazi-occupied Copenhagen and interned in a concentration camp for nearly two years, is one such story that is forgotten every Black History Month in celebrating our heroes and survivors.*
>
> *Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Valaida Snow came from a family of musicians and was famous for playing the trumpet. Named "Little Louis" after Louis Armstrong (who called her the world's second best jazz trumpet player — besides himself, of course) Snow played concerts throughout the U.S., Europe, and China. On a return trip*

to Denmark after headlining at the Apollo Theater in Harlem, Snow, the conductor of an all-women's band, was arrested for allegedly possessing drugs and sent to an Axis internment camp for alien nationals in Wester-Faengle."

Valaida Snow: Black lesbian drug-addict who "miraculously" survived "unbridled Nazi evil." (Photo: Public domain)

We can cut with the apologism. She was a drug addict. That happened to be grounds for arrest in NS Germany and still is today in most Western nations. Not to mention if we believe Carr's thesis, Ms. Snow should have been extirpated right away for being black and not interned, fed and clothed

for two years. And it gets even better: she was also suspected of homosexuality!

> *"While in pre-Hitler Germany all-female orchestras were de rigeur in many avant-garde entertainment clubs, these homosocial all-women's bands created tremendous outrage during Hitler's regime. Snow was sent to a concentration camp not only because she was black and in the wrong place at the wrong time, but also because of her 'friendships' with German women musicians, implying lesbianism."*

She was not interned because she was black. She was interned for drug possession. The fact that she was not persecuted for being gay should stun all the brainwashed twits out there who still believe in Nazi pseudocausts. Gay men were not persecuted either. Contrary to this ignorant journalist's laments for gay male NS internees, the only gay men interned were pedophiles and other sex criminals. This was discovered recently by historians uninterested in Jewish lies like those in *The Pink Swastika*.

> *"Although laws against lesbianism had not been codified, and lesbians were not criminalized for their sexual orientations as gay men were, these women were nonetheless viewed as threat to the Nazi state and were fair game during SS raids on lesbian bars, sentenced by the Gestapo, sent to concentration camps, and branded with a*

> *black triangle. As a matter of fact, any German woman, lesbian, prostitute or heterosexual, not upholding her primary gender role — "to be a mother of as many Aryan babies as possible" — was deemed anti-social and hostile to the German state."*

Eh, wrong! Hanna Reitsch was a heroine to male and female Germans alike and she was no "*mother of Aryan multitudes*." (Neither was Inge Ley for that matter, wife of Robert Ley.) She was in fact the world's greatest female pilot. Do I need to mention that women were working in factories for the war, etc.? They taught in schools, worked as nurses, pharmacists and doctors, and also worked in department stores and shops all over Germany. One Wagner daughter told Hitler personally that she was going to be a doctor when she grew up. Hitler was unable to talk her out of it. The HuffPosters don't read anything that's real. That's their problem.

> *"Because Nazis could not discern between the sexual affection and social friendship between straight and lesbian women, over time they dismissed lesbianism as a state and social problem, as long as both straight and lesbian women carried out the state's mandate to procreate."*

They couldn't tell the difference? Oh, do shut up. Anyone with a brain can tell the difference between straight and gay women.

> "*Nazi Germany's extermination plan of gay men is a classic example of how politics informed their science. Paragraph 175 of the German Criminal Code differentiated between the types of persecution non-German gay men received from German gay men because of a quasi-scientific and racist ideology of racial purity. "The polices of persecution carried out toward non-German homosexuals in the occupied territories differed significantly from those directed against Germans gays," wrote Richard Plant in* The Pink Triangle: The Nazi War Against Homosexuals. *'The Aryan race was to be freed of contagion; the demise of degenerate subjects peoples was to be hastened'.*"

Pure lies. Gay men were not "*exterminated*" at any point in time.

> "*Hans J. Massaquoi, former* Ebony Magazine *editor, and the son of an African diplomat and white German mother, in his memoir* Destined to Witness: Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany, *depicts a life of privilege until his father returned to his native Liberia. Like all non-Aryans, Massaquoi faced constant dehumanization and the threat of death by Gestapo executioners. 'Racists in Nazi Germany did their dirty work openly and brazenly with the full protection, cooperation, and encouragement of the government, which*

> *had declared the pollution of Aryan blood with 'inferior' non-Aryan blood the nation's cardinal sin,' he wrote. Consequently, the Gestapo rounded up and forcibly sterilized and subjected many non-Aryans to medical experiments, while other just simply mysteriously disappeared."*

Let's look at facts devoid of emotion. The Anglo-Saxons experimented on non-whites, black Americans, prisoners and the mentally ill. The Anglo-Saxons lynched thousands of blacks into the 1970's. The Nazis did not lynch a single black person. Not one. Blacks and NS Germans worked alongside one another as entertainers and actors. Anglo-Saxons refused to do so and made whites perform in blackface. The Nazis experimented on POWs of many nationalities with consent. This is documented fact that one can find written in the German language at the Washington Archives. Friedrich Paul Berg found and read these documents and relayed this to us, so this is factual. Death sentences and life sentences were commuted if any given inmate volunteered for an experiment, specifically the high altitude experiments. Furthermore blacks were never exterminated or mass persecuted. Though they were discriminated against in Germany just as they were everywhere in the Western world at that time. Even Gandhi "*hated blacks*" and said they "*deserved to be ruled by superior whites*." Look it up. And of course not all mulattoes were sterilized. Only half of them were. This is documented fact. Lastly, Massaquoi not only survived "*evil Nazism*,"

but had children of his own—why wasn't *he* sterilized or killed?

And speaking of Hans Massaquoi, revisionist Michael Santomauro recorded the following excerpt on his blog *ReportersNoteBook*:

> *"In his autobiography the author, former managing editor of* Ebony, *tells the story of his growing up in Hamburg. He was born in 1926 as son of a German mother and a Liberian law student, the only independent black African state at that time apart from Ethiopia. His grandfather was the Liberian consul-general to Hamburg. When his father and grandfather went back to Liberia in 1929, his mother decided to stay in Germany. She made their living working as a nurse, and she and the little boy had to move from the elegant villa to a modest cold-water apartment in the workers' quarter Barmbek.*
>
> *In the 1930s only a few black people lived in Germany, most of them in the Rhine area, children of German mothers and French-African soldiers. During World War I France had recruited troops from her African colonies, mainly from Senegal. These children in the French-occupied Rhineland were called Französenkinder (French children).*

> *In the northern part of Germany black people were so rare that most people had never seen one. Due to his rarity, he was shunned but was never a target of Nazi persecution like Jews and Roma were. He was rebuffed when he applied for membership in the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth), while every young male Aryan German was obliged to be a member. Moreover, due to his skin colour, he was never drafted.*
>
> Destined to Witness*, in German titled* Neger, Neger, Schornsteinfeger *("Negro, Negro, Chimney Sweep"), was a great success in Germany, remaining on top of the bestselling list of the German weekly* Der Spiegel *for a couple of months. A screenplay has been adapted from the book and movie shooting started in 2005. The film was run first on October 1 and 2 in 2006 as a two-parter on German ZDF TV channel."*[115]

What's so strange is that this HuffPo author eventually admits there was no black holocaust:

> *"There was no systematic program for elimination of people of African descent in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945...because their number were few, but their abuses in German-occupied territories, like the one in*

[115] See http://michaelsantomauro.blogspot.com/ (accessed October 8, 2014).

> *which Snow was captured, were great and far-reaching."*

Ms. Monroe's logic is backwards. *Fewer* victims means a more *easily* hidden and *realistic* extermination program. Why *wouldn't* Hitler have done it? *That* is the question we should be asking.

> *"After 18 months of imprisonment, Snow was one of the more fortunate blacks to make it out of Nazi Germany, released as an exchange prisoner. She was, however, both psychologically and physically scarred from the ordeal and never fully recovered. Snow attempted to return to performing but her spark, tragically, was gone."*[116]

That wasn't the Germans' fault. She was a drug addict and likely in poor health. Perhaps she was also an alcoholic.

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[116] Irene Monroe, "Black and Queer in Nazi Germany," *The Huffington Post on the Web*, April 19, 2010, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/irene-monroe/black-and-queer-in-nazi-g_b_465549.html (accessed August 7, 2014).

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16. "The Forgotten Black Victims of Nazi Germany"

This was the title of an article, which is now defunct, featured on *The Voice* online. The bias and baseless facts of this article: let us dismantle them, shall we?

> *"While much has been written about...Jewish victims, the fate of other groups at the hands of the Nazi's [sic] is less well documented. Another 5 million 'others' died in Nazi concentration camps and included groups as diverse as communists, gays, Jehovah's Witness, gypsies, and the physical and mentally handicapped.*
>
> *Only in fairly recent times have academics looked at the fate of black people who were living in Nazi controlled Europe and captured black prisoner of wars. Indeed the fact that there were any black people living in Germany at the time of Adolph Hitler is a surprise to many."*

This is nonsense. There are photos of "*mentally and physically handicapped*" KZ inmates, alive, plump and well at a number of camps.

Here are two examples:

Above: A Jewish dwarf at Auschwitz, presumably upon liberation[117]. Below: The seven Jewish dwarves of Auschwitz. They all survived the war.[118]

[117] See "Auschwitz II – Birkenau," http://www.scrapbookpages.com/AuschwitzScrapbook/AuschwitzAlbum/AuschwitzDwarf.jpg (accessed August 7, 2014).
[118] See Smithsonian Channel, "The Seven Dwarfs of Auschwitz," *Smithsonian*, http://www.smithsonianchannel.com/sc/web/show/3404239/the-seven-dwarfs-of-auschwitz (accessed August 7, 2014).

As for Gypsies, they were in fact protected by Himmler.[119] Here is a photo of Gypsies taken at Auschwitz in 1943. They were placed in a family camp there:

And here's a photo of healthy Gypsies at Belzec[120]:

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[119] See *Black Nazis II* for details.

[120] See http://www.scrapbookpages.com/AuschwitzScrapbook/History/Articles/Birkenau01B2.html (accessed August 8, 2014).

And how were the following five disabled Jews still alive after Crystal Night? Shouldn't they have been victims of T-4? Why bother interning them at Buchenwald, feeding and clothing them when they could easily have been gassed or shot to death? These are the type of questions that *The Voice* dared not even ask.

Five handicapped Jewish prisoners photographed at Buchenwald, (Thuringia) Germany, in 1938. Source: http://www.ushmm.org

And then we have the latest information on homosexuals who were interned. But before we delve into that, please keep in mind that an unknown number of these "*innocent homosexuals*" were guilty of sexual acts with minors or with a dependent (a.k.a. pedophilia and incest):

> *"....To begin to determine true figures for homosexual arrests and incarceration in concentration camps it is essential to look at the official records of the Third Reich.*

The following chart gives the official Gestapo figures for individuals' sentence to prison under article 175, the anti-sodomy law.

Year	Number
1931	665
1932	801
1933	853
1934	948
1935	2,106
1936	5,320
1937	8,271
1938	8,562
1939	7,614
1940	3,773
1941	3,735
1942	3,963
1943	2,218
1944	2,000 (estimated)

Also, about 4,967 men in the German Armed Forces were indicted between 1940 and 1943 for offenses under article 175.

These figures total 54,330. Estimates of 50,000 to 63,000 convictions from 1933 – 1944 for homosexuality are accepted by serious researchers on the subject.

Only a small percentage of these men were sent to concentration camps after serving their prison terms.

Obviously, if less than 63,000 German were sentenced to prison for homosexuality, figures of hundreds of thousands of deaths in the concentration camps are impossible exaggerations.

....Of the 1,572 pink-triangled cases Dr. Lautmann studied, 1,136 provided enough data to ascertain an approximate death rate for these homosexual inmates. 60% of Lautmann's homosexual case studies died while in concentration camps, while 41% of political prisoners and 35% of Jehovah's Witnesses died.

Nevertheless, it would not be correct to apply this 60% figure to the total estimate of 10,000 homosexuals interned in the camps over the twelve years of the Third Reich. Lautmann's 1,572 homosexual case studies appear to be mostly from the end of the war when the death rates in the camps were skyrocketing because of disease. The death rates in the camps were low from 1933 through 1940.

Statistics are available which confirm an extremely higher death rate in the camps during the war years. As an example, the fluctuating death rates from month to month at the Dachau camp are mentioned in Dachau: 1933-45, The Official History. *Certain years, notably 1941-42 and 1944-45 saw the highest death rates, especially the*

very end of the war when conditions totally broke down. For instance in February of 1940, only 17 people died at Dachau; yet in March of 1945 3,977 died.

These three homosexual inmates are alive and in good health. Shouldn't they have fallen prey to T-4 or automatic gassing upon arrival at their KZ? Why create badges and provide clothing for those who were bound for extermination? (Photo: Public domain)

Therefore, the average death rate over twelve years for homosexuals who were put in concentration camps in undoubtedly far less than Lautmann's estimate of 60%. Nevertheless these mortality figures are a serious matter. The concentration camps were obviously dangerous places for homosexuals.

> *Yet it cannot be claimed that these men were murdered. The vast majority of these deaths were probably caused by typhus...Particularly absurd are claims that homosexuals were marched into gas chambers...*
>
> *It is true that gays had a far more difficult time surviving in the dangerous environment of the camps. Homosexuals were sometimes single out for mistreatment by guards and inmates, especially in the first days after they arrived in camp. The homosexual's status as the lowest type of inmate only reinforced their isolation which made survival much more difficult."*[121]

How is this different than the U.S. prison system today? Sex offenders have to be kept isolated or they are murdered and abused by fellow inmates. Lt. Ken Lewis, a corrections officer and spokesman at California's Los Angeles County State Prison:

> *"...'Once their crime has become known, they usually don't make it' without protective custody... 'There's a lot of [pedophiles] that can successfully make it...as long as they don't brag about their offense'.*

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[121] Jack Wikoff, "The Myth of a Nazi Extermination of Homosexuals," http://www.cwporter.com/homo.htm (accessed August 8, 2014).

> *If they do talk, 'they'll get beat up,' Lewis added. 'In some places he may even get his throat cut'."*[122]

Surprisingly, the liberal *Southern Poverty Law Center* promotes a similar argument as Wikoff:

> *"....the historical record shows that between 50,000 and 100,000 men were arrested for homosexuality (or suspicion of it) under the Nazi regime. They were routinely sent to concentration camps and marked with a pink triangle on their prison garb.*
>
> *They were not systematically exterminated. But huge numbers are believed to have died in the work camps,..."*[123]

Now back to our original article:

> *"According to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C., 'The fate of black people from 1933 to 1945 in Nazi Germany and in German-occupied territories ranged from isolation to*

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[122] Michael S. James, "Prison Is 'Living Hell' for Pedophiles," *ABC News on the Web*, August 26, 2003, http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=90004 (accessed August 8, 2014).

[123] Bob Moser, "Anti-Gay Religious Crusaders Claim Homosexuals Helped Mastermind the Holocaust," *Intelligence Report*, no. 117 (Spring 2005), http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/intelligence-report/browse-all-issues/2005/spring/holy-war/making-myths (accessed August 8, 2014).

> *persecution, sterilization, medical experimentation, incarceration, brutality, and murder. However, there was no systematic program for their elimination as there was for Jews and other groups'."*

Since I address this elsewhere, there's no need to go into it in detail here. Just bear in mind that these alleged "*experiments*" consisted of routine immunizations, simple blood tests and observations. Sterilization only applied to the Rhineland mulattoes, not to Africans or other Afro-Germans. Incarceration applied to those blacks who were communists, saboteurs, etc. They were not jailed or interned in KZs because of their black skin. Anti-black brutality and murder was commonplace in America at the time, not Nazi Germany. Incidents in Germany were rare and isolated. Indeed the German government protected black workers from employer discrimination, which is substantiated by a circular initiated by Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary. Lastly, while persecution and isolation did take place, such was the case for blacks in a number of Western countries back then.

> *"After Germany's defeat in the First World War, the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 stripped the nation of its African colonies and many of the Germans based in Africa returned bringing with them strong racist attitudes.*

The Versailles treaty also allowed the Allies to occupy the Rhineland in western Germany where the use of French colonial troops, some of whom were African, encouraged anti-black sentiment in Germany.

The notion of Africans controlling white Germans infuriated many in the country and racist propaganda portrayed the African troops who had relationships with locals as rapists of German women and spreaders of sexual and other diseases.

"BLACK AMONG WHITE: This unknown black girl was photographed when Hitler came to power." She seems to have been accepted; she is standing amongst German girls as an equal in this photo.

> *The children of black soldiers and German women were called 'Rhineland bastards' and the Nazis, then a fringe political movement, viewed them as a threat to German racial purity. In his book* Mein Kampf *(My Struggle), Hitler stated that 'the Jews had brought the Negroes into the Rhineland with the clear aim of ruining the hated white race by the necessarily-resulting bastardisation'."*

This was popular anti-Jewish propaganda at that time. We cannot fault Hitler for the context of the world at that time. We cannot divorce him from his upbringing or Germany's political context, which was anti-black. And why don't historians ever ask whether France was being equally abusive towards blacks by deliberately utilizing them as occupiers of a fellow European country? How is France guilt- and racism-free in this context? The French could have avoided this problem altogether by deploying French troops instead of black and Asian troops.

> *"When Hitler came to power, many of these mixed-race Germans were rounded up by the German secret police, the Gestapo and forcibly sterilized."*

This is true and we will go into this in detail later on.

> *"According to academic Terese Pencak Schwartz, who has extensively researched the subject, 'The Nazis set up a secret*

> *group, Commission Number 3, to organize the sterilization of these offspring to keep intact the purity of the Aryan race. In 1937, all local authorities in Germany were to submit a list of all the children of African descent. Then, these children were taken from their homes or schools without parental permission and put before the commission. Once a child was decided to be of black descent, the child was taken immediately to a hospital and sterilized. About 400 children were medically sterilized — many times without their parents' knowledge.' says Schwartz."*

This is only partly accurate. There are documented cases of relatives, guardians and even parents accompanying their children when they are notified to report for said procedure. Some blacks were able to talk the doctors out of performing the procedure. Appeals to emotion proved effective.

In a review of an essay by Susann Samples entitled "African Germans in the Third Reich," we read:

> *"Samples looks specifically at the 'extraordinary circumstances surrounding the African Germans during the Third Reich' (p. 53). She contends that although their black skin especially singled them out in the racial state Hitler was creating, their blackness may have at times 'protected' them. She attributes this, in part, to the 'myth of blackness, which tended to view*

> *blacks as exotic inferiors' (p. 55). Of course, they did face discrimination and some even sterilization, but they nevertheless did not suffer the same fate as the Jews and other 'undesirables,' according to Samples. Relying heavily on oral interviews as well as printed primary and secondary sources, she reveals that the racial 'policy of the Third Reich was not always monolithic, but often contradictory' (p. 57). Samples claims this was partly due to the 'real specter of world condemnation' (p. 56) as well as the need the for blacks in propaganda films.*
>
> *The fact that her interviewees and others survived testifies to the inconsistency in Nazi race policy...She asserts that 'with the exception of the Jews, the issue of race was now virtually ignored' with the advent of World War II (p. 61)."*[124]

Had the Gestapo not gotten around to sterilizing half of the Rhineland children before the war commenced, it is possible that few if any of them would have suffered this fate. In fact war as priority number one likely played a role in the Gestapo's lack of interest in sterilizing the remaining Rhinelanders.

Moving along:

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[124] Daniel J. Walther, "Germany's Citizens: The African-German Community in the FRG," *H-Africa* (August, 1997), http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=1192 (accessed August 8, 2014).

> *"Hans Hauck, a victim of Hitler's sterilisation program, told decades later in a documentary film 'Hitler's Forgotten Victims', that when he was forced to undergo the painful operation as a teenager, he was given no anesthetic. Once he received his sterilization documentation, he was 'free to go', so long as he agreed to have no sexual relations with German women.*
>
> ***There were an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 black people living in Germany at the time of Hitler coming to power**. Some were Africans who had come from German colonies, some from the French African troops who had stayed in Germany after the First World War, and others from other parts of the world who were working in Germany often as entertainers.*
>
> *Prior to Hitler coming to power, black entertainers were popular in Germany, but the Nazi hatred of other 'inferior' races led to a ban on Jazz music which was seen as 'corrupt negro music'."*

This ban did not last, which I detail in several of my previous books. Average Germans and even German soldiers and pilots resisted Goebbels' ban.

> *"While not subject to an orgainsed, official policy of ethnic extermination like the Jews, black people did not escape the ideology of*

> *German racial purity. Apart from those that were forcibly sterilised, others mysteriously disappeared, or ended being used for medical experiments."*

Disappearance of isolated Afro-Germans and blacks living in Germany is not equivalent to murder by the Nazi state or genocide. They may have slipped across the border to France or Italy, or even left the continent for Britain or America. Some likely died in Allied bombing raids. Some died as soldiers of the Reich. As for the alleged medical experiments, well, we'll address that rubbish soon enough.

> *"Mixed-race people were not allowed to go to university, prevented from joining the military and kept out of many jobs. It was a terrifying time because no person of black origin felt safe. Not knowing if one day there time may be up."*

This is untrue as we've witnessed in the accounts of Ottley, the Sabac el Chers and Massaquoi, among others. We'll address Louis Brody's experiences shortly.

> *"It was Hitler's obsession and focus on exterminating the Jews which meant that many black people in Germany didn't get sent immediately to the concentration camps."*

Well, we know this is gibberish. Hitler put off exterminating blacks because he was too busy exterminating the Jews? Please.

> *"What Hitler thought of black people was clear long before the start of the war in 1939. At the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games he was so annoyed that black American sprinter Jesse Owens had beaten German athletes and won three golds, that he refused to take part in the awarding of Owens' medals."*

This is a lie that Michael Walsh and Jeremy Schaap[125] both laid to rest.

> *"One of the early black victims of the Nazis was Hilarius (Lari) Gilges, a dancer, who was murdered by the SS in 1933. Gilges' German wife later received compensation from a postwar German government for his killing."*

He was a confirmed communist saboteur.

> *"African Americans like female jazz trumpeter Valaida Snow, living in German occupied Europe were imprisoned in Axis internment camps for alien nationals. The artist Josef Nassy, living in Belgium, was arrested as an enemy alien and held for seven months in the Beverloo transit camp*

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[125] See Schaap's book *Triumph: The Untold Story of Jesse Owens and Hitler's Olympics* for details.

> *in German-occupied Belgium. He was later transferred to Germany, where he spent the rest of the war in the Laufen internment camp."*

Nassy was in fact a black Jew, so his survival is all the more "*miraculous*." As for Snow, we already dealt with her.

> *"Other black people whose stories are known include: Lionel Romney, a sailor in the U.S. Merchant Marine, who was imprisoned in the Mauthausen concentration camp. Jean Marcel Nicolas, a Haitian, was imprisoned in the Buchenwald and Dora-Mittelbau concentration camps in Germany. Jean Voste, an African Belgian, was incarcerated in the Dachau concentration camp. Bayume Mohamed Hussein from Tanzania died in the Sachsenhausen camp, near Berlin."*

None of these black men were murdered by the Nazis. Hussein (a.k.a. Husen) was interned for a few *years* before he died, on 24 November 1944 in KZ Sachsenhausen. His internment began in September 1941. He had had numerous affairs with German women until the Nazis finally called quits on his shenanigans.

Here's a short biography:

> *"Mahjub bin Adam Mohamed (also known as Bayume Mohamed Husen) was born in*

1904, the son of a Sudanese soldier serving in the German colonial army in German East Africa. When World War I broke out, Mahjub joined his father's company as a child soldier. After the war, he worked for German companies in Tanganyika, now a British Mandate, before signing up to work as a waiter on a Woermann Line steamship. In 1929 he left his work aboard ship to stay in Germany.

Mahjub settled in Berlin and married a German woman from the Sudetenland. In Germany, he became known as 'Bayume Mohamed Hussein' or simply 'Husen'. In order to improve his and his family's prospects in Nazi Germany, he became involved in the neo-colonial movement. He pointed out his services to the German Reich whenever he had to deal with the authorities. Twice he applied for a decoration for serving on the frontline, setting a precedent for the German authorities. Between 1934 and 1941 he had small parts, some of them speaking, in 23 films. His most prominent role was that of a signalling apprentice in the film 'The Riders of German East Africa', a position he is thought to have actually held during his time in the colonial army. He had postcards made of himself in his film uniform, bearing the motto 'Souvenir of a German Askari from G. E. Africa'. His last major role was that of a loyal servant in the film 'Carl

Peters' with Hans Albers. From 1931 he also taught Swahili at the Friedrich Wilhelm University and, for five years, worked as a waiter in 'Haus Vaterland' on Potsdamer Platz.

Apparently not intimidated by the danger he faced as an African in Nazi Germany, Mahjub remained active after 1933 and claimed the right to fight injustice. In 1935, following his denunciation by a fellow waiter, he took his former employer at 'Haus Vaterland' – Kempinski – to court for unfair dismissal.

Like his father twenty-five years earlier, Mahjub tried to volunteer for the army when World War II broke out, but without success. Eventually, he came into conflict with his employers at the university. ***But it was his affairs with German women, producing several illegitimate children, which the Nazis objected to most****. The Nazi regime responded ruthlessly to what they deemed a 'transgression of racial barriers'. As there were no legal grounds for charges of 'racial defilement', Mahjub was sent to Sachsenhausen concentration camp without trial, where he died three years later."*[126]

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[126] See Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst, "Mahjub (Bayume Mohamed) bin Adam Mohamed (Husen)," *Koordinierungsstelle Stolpersteine Berlin*,

His cause of death is unknown, but it was likely disease given the year (1944) and length of his internment (3 years). His son Bodo received his ashes. Bodo was murdered by the Allies in an air raid: either roasted alive or crushed under falling debris. Or perhaps Allied fighter planes strafed him and the bullets that ripped through him like a meat grinder left him dead on the spot. All we're told is that he "*died in an air raid*." The rest of these black men survived the war.

> "*Captured black prisoners of war were often shot on the spot or taken to camps were they were segregated from white prisoners. They were subject to harsher treatment and given the worst prison camp jobs.*
>
> *African-American pilot Lieutenant Darwin Nichols, was sent to a Gestapo prison in Butzbach. Black soldiers of the American, French, and British armies were worked to death on construction projects or died as a result of mistreatment in concentration or prisoner-of-war camps.*"

I dealt with all of this in *Black Nazis II* and *The Controversy of Black Nazis II*. The main pusher of the "*Hitler massacred blacks thesis*" is Franco-Jewish author Raffael Scheck. He admits in his book, however, that Hitler never ordered a single massacre of black troops. These were isolated, heat of battle occurrences ordered by commanding

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http://www.stolpersteine-berlin.de/en/biografie/263 (accessed August 8, 2014).

officers or which simply occurred out of rage. Mutilated German corpses were generally the catalyst for such atrocities. French blacks were armed with machetes, something we explore in detail later.

> *"Due to the relatively small number of black people in Germany and occupied Europe there was no official Nazi policy of murder. However there was no recording of the numbers of black people including prisoners of war who did at the hands of the Nazis."*

So, how *do* researchers like Kestling bust out the death figures they do? I believe his estimate is 15,000 to 20,000 blacks killed by the Germans! This makes no sense given the above data.

> *"The Imperial War Museum in London will feature a lecture 'Black Victims of the Nazis' on February 22, 1.00pm – 4.30pm at Museum Conference Room. The lecture will focus on the Black victims of Nazi persecution before and during the Second World War. Films will include* Black Victims of the Nazis*, about the Black population in Germany during the Second World War."*[127]

How come they never discuss the 'other side' of Nazi treatment of Africans and Afro-Germans? Why do they *insist* on hiding or ignoring this even today?

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[127] See http://www.voice-online.co.uk/content.php?show=15123 (accessed February 2, 2011)

Remarkably, the USHMM has my 2010 release of Black Nazis II in its library. That's a great start but we have a long way to go.

Chapter Sixteen
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17. The Kaiserreich's "Black Holocau4t"

One of the great debates of history is whether or not the Germans committed genocide in Africa during the Kaiser's reign. It is difficult to answer this question with a simple "*yes*" or "*no*" because said genocide was part of irregular warfare, specifically a pacification campaign similar to that which American Marines enacted in the Philippines in the early 1900s. We'll take a look at both genocides in the context of irregular warfare and compare them.

Journalist Michael Williams wrote on 23 September 2010:

> *"....Shark Island, with its picturesque setting, was the site of the world's first death camp – the German invention that culminated in the Holocaust of World War II, the greatest mass crime of the 20th century.*
>
> *Three-and-a-half thousand innocent Africans were liquidated here at the hands of the Germans, decades before the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party, with the tacit sanction of the German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, and his ministers.*

....Shark Island is not Namibia's only gruesome secret. Thousands more bodies are piled in a mass grave under the railway station in the capital Windhoek and more still are piled into a burial pit under the national museum.

The story of the German extermination of the Herero and Nama peoples has been expunged from the history books – and the tourists and scuba divers on the Shark Bay waterfront will find no mention of it in their guides.

"...The newly invented Kodak roll-film camera was used by wealthier German officers to take home 'mementoes' of their time in Namibia."

But now a new book, The Kaiser's Holocaust*, by David Olusoga and Casper W.*

> *Erichsen, lifts the veil on a horrific and little-known episode of history.*
>
> *More chilling still, the book raises another awful prospect. That the Nazi crimes of World War II were not an aberration, as some have claimed, but emerged from a tradition deeply embedded in the heart of German culture, with its warped beliefs about racial superiority, going back into the 19th century."*

As a matter of fact the Nazis received most of their "*warped beliefs*" from the French (e.g., Gobineau), Americans (e.g., Madison Grant) and Brizis (e.g., Darwin). At one point Hitler told his fellow National Socialists that he closely followed American eugenic legislation. Ever heard of the book *War Against the Weak* by Edwin Black? Part of a 2004 *EMBO Report* review of this book by Garland Allen reads:

> *"....Furthermore, in enumerating these relationships, which are all true enough, Black downplays or often seems to ignore the long history of eugenics and racial hygiene in Germany itself (the two were separate in the early decades of the century but gradually became more synonymous by the 1930s). Absent from his bibliography, for example, is Sheila Faith Weiss's excellent book on Wilhelm Schallmeyer, one of the early German eugenicists who left a lasting imprint on the movement. Germany had a*

> *far more active and virulent pro-Nordic and pro-Aryan tradition than most mainstream American eugenics. And although some US eugenicists were Nordic supremacists (Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard come immediately to mind), the US movement was not primarily about creating a master race—it was about preventing what appeared to be degeneration of the 'old American stock' owing to the 'un-Darwinian' practices of allowing supposedly hereditarily defective people to reproduce. There was a lot of racism (especially focused on African Americans), nativism and jingoism in the writings of American eugenicists, but it was not primarily couched in the overt language of Aryan/Nordic supremacy."*[128]

Here we go again with that stale-old Nazi "*master race*" canard. The Nazis were not trying to create an Aryan or Nordic "*master race*." This is an Allied myth that was created to stir up hatred and war-readiness in the Allied nations against the "*insane, warmongering German barbarians*." *Herrenvolk*, as I've gone over before, does not mean "*master race*." It is equivalent to the Anglo-Saxon concept of "*white man's burden*," but in relation to other whites in Europe (intraracial prejudice), not non-whites. The literal translation of *Herr* is "*man*." *Herren* suggests "*of men*." And *Volk* is not "*race*" but "*people*" or "*nation*." Hitler himself declared in

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[128] See Garland E. Allen, "Was Nazi eugenics created in the US?, *EMBO Rep*ort 5, no. 5 (May 2004): 451–452.

May 1944, "*Volk und Rasse ist nicht dasselbe*": "*People* [or nation] *and race is not the same thing*." The literal connotation of *Herrenvolk* is thus not "*master race*" (Madison Grant's term, not a German term) but "*people of gentry*" or "*elite people*." Indeed more accurate and appropriate translations for English speakers would be phrases like "*elite nation*" or "*people of nobility*." One can accurately translate this term a number of ways. That said, when we take the time to understand that Hitler equated Nordicness with leadership and organizational ability, we understand why he did not completely disavow Nordic ideology. Furthermore like many of his fellow Nazis, he saw Germans as the leaders of Europe. Many people in Europe and throughout the world today still share this view of Germans.

As for this Aryan-Nordic rubbish, we'll deal this a deathblow in subsequent chapters. Suffice it to say that only *some* Nazis and official NS bureaucratic entities pushed Aryan and Nordic ideology. But before we continue on with Williams' article, here are some select excerpts (with a bit of analysis) from Christopher M. Hutton's impeccable research in his book, *Race and the Third Reich*.

- "*Nordicism survived as one available rhetorical answer to the problem of the unity of the Volk, and to the meaning of 'racial elite' as applied to other European nations...*"
- "*Nordicism was effectively marginalized by 1936...*"

- *"Günther [the Nordicist] realized that his project had failed in the face of the modernity of Nazism."*
- *"Nordic ideologues were clearly told to dampen down their 'exaggerated' rhetoric about the unique virtues of the Nordic race. Extreme Nordic chauvinism was discredited. The Nordic element was by consensus agreed to be the unifying bond of the German people...One could have brown hair, a round skull, and still claim to be of Nordic character or mentality."*
- Viernstein: *"By the same principle, 'an Alpine racial type can have the psychological qualities of the Nordic individual'." (1935)*
- *"Schmidt-Rohr argued that so-called 'Aryan peoples' had a great deal of non-European blood; on average, more than the Jews themselves, who now belonged linguistically to the Aryans." (1933)*
- *"While Nordicist racial anthropologists sought to exclude hybridity, the agreed 'facts' of German racial history forced them to come to terms with racial mixing. Even the Nordic race was frequently understood as related to, or hybridized with, the Phalian race."*
- *"...the scholars themselves, for all their bluster, did not have coherent or convincing answers to offer. The regime increasingly sought to keep academic and scholarly discussion of race separate from race propaganda in the public sphere."*

The above quote is the reason why the term "*Aryan*" was *periodically* used in speeches for public consumption (e.g., Hitler referred to "*Aryan peoples*" in a couple of 1942 speeches). People's nitpicking about Hitler's use of "*Aryan*" a few times is a strawman tactic (i.e., it's a logical fallacy).

- "*The question to be asked of each person was how compatible their achievements and inner outlook were with the Nordic-German way of being.*" *(1935)*
- Martin Otto Johannes argued that the most important factor was "*'Nordic spirit, Nordic soul and Nordic mindset'*" *(1934).* Not Nordic in *appearance.*
- Helmuth Schreiner (1934) concluded "*that there was no future for a German Volk based on a policy of Nordification.*"
- Fritz Lenz "*had stressed that the Alpine and the Dinaric racial elements in Germany, i.e. the Mongoloid element, were a mixed formation on a Nordic foundation*" (Lenz, 1927 quoted by Schreiner in 1934).
- "*Race was understood as the dynamic interaction of environment and inheritance*" *(Merkenschlager, 1933),* "*rather than as a fixed inventory of racial features.*"
- "*There were no pure races, and Germany's strength lay in its position at the crossroads of the Germanic, the Celtic and the Slavic worlds*" *(Merkenschlager, 1933).*
- "*In fact, this mongrel mixture or 'Bastardgemenge' was a stage on the way*

to a new, higher German race." (Saller, 1934)

- *"Each race had its own possibilities and could attain its fulfillment in the service of the Volk — there thus remained a zone of freedom of action and potential within the unchangeable framework established by hereditary nature."*
- *"While Germans were indeed largely Mischlinge* [mixed-race] *with Dinaric and Alpine blood, the Nordic race was what united all Germans (von Hoff, 1934)."*
- *"In some accounts, this unifying factor was the 'Nordic-Phalian' race (Ruttke, 1937),"* and the *"virtues of the Nordic-Phalian hybrid were argued in Rauschenberger (1938)."*
- *"In late 1935, a terminological shift took place in the language of the law, and the term 'Aryan'* ***ceased to be used****...The phrase 'of German or cognate blood' was used in the later Civil Service Law."* (26 January 1937; emphasis added)
- *"The official solution was to replace the problematic term 'Aryan' with the notion of 'German blood ties'. Setting out the argument for a Sippenamt (Genealogical Office), Achim Gercke (1934) argued that such an office would 'watch over the purity of the blood' (Blutsreinheit) of the Volk. Its task would be to awaken the 'racial will of the people', and those who worked in the office should represent the best 'German blood' (deutsches Blut)."*

- *"At the 1936 conference of the International Federation of Eugenic Organizations... [t]here is* ***no mention of an 'Aryan' race****, and this notion of the racially hybrid German Volk followed academic orthodoxy..."* (emphasis added)
- The term Aryan was problematic well before the Nazis came on the scene: *"...'Aryan, in scientific language, is utterly inapplicable to race'."* (1912)

And now, back to our article:

> *"Hitler hadn't been born when the German flag was raised in 1883 on the coast of South-West Africa (as Namibia was then known) – the first conquest of Germany's African empire."*

Oh dear, where to even begin with such hypocritical verbiage and ideological gesticulating: isn't it quaint how these Brizi reporters never contextualize anything? Hitler did not have African colonial ambitions post-*Barbarossa* nor did he *ever* massacre Africans in a manner similar to that alleged of the Kaiser (which itself is questionable given that *thousands* of Africans *supported* the Kaiser and fought for him against fellow Africans. The Germans and Askaris kicked Brizi arse. Contrary to myth, Hitler never ordered a *single* massacre of Africans. *Not one*.) In fact Hitler had NS agents in Africa recruiting Africans for the German side: he was *appealing* to Africans. Part of this is detailed in *ϟϟ-Standartenführer* Franz Wimmer's

memoir, *Balkenkreuz und Halbmond* (*Swastika and Scimitar: Brothers in Arms* in English). The Anglo-Saxon race mass murdered millions during its decades-long subjugation and exploitation of America, Africa, India, Australia, Canada and the Middle East. They killed many thousands more during *Operation Anvil* in their Kenyan Gulag. What's obvious to me by now is that the Anglo-Saxon race, as well as the Jewish race it worships and emulates in almost every imaginable way, projects its own crimes and desires onto its enemies. Thus the crimes of the Anglo-Saxon and Jewish races have "*become*" the crimes and desires of the Germans. World War II atrocity propaganda is in fact a textbook perfect example of Freud's psychological projection phenomenon. The real mass murdering supremacists were the Anglo-Saxons, not the Germans.

> *"Hitler hadn't been born when the German flag was raised in 1883 on the coast of South-West Africa (as Namibia was then known) – the first conquest of Germany's African empire.*
>
> *Significantly, the first Imperial Commissioner was Heinrich Goering, father of Herman Goering, later Field Marshal of the Luftwaffe and the most powerful Nazi after the Fuhrer."*

As though this Göring detail connects the Kaiser's so-called "*holocaust*" to Hitler's! Please. Not to mention it is debatable whether Hermann Göring,

and not Himmler, or perhaps even Heydrich (before his untimely death), was the *"most powerful Nazi after the Fuhrer."* This is assumption at best.

> *"....Contrary to the German belief, the indigenous Herero and Nama people were not savages. The Herero had a sophisticated culture, having occupied their ancient lands for centuries, while the Nama – the mixed-race offspring of early Dutch settlers – were ferocious warriors as well as Christians."*

Yes the Nama weren't even "*blacks*" but mulattoes of partial European descent.

> *"Both were more than a match for Goering – an overweight provincial judge with a fondness for dressing up in military uniforms – who fled the colony, his nerves shattered by their relentless insurrections."*

Ah yes, so the truth emerges in this subtle suggestion, which is that the Germans could not suppress these insurrections successfully without literally confining and killing the population in camps. The U.S. Marines did the *same thing* in the Philippines. An estimated 216,000 Filipinos died as a result of this merciless American strategy. What the Germans (and American Marines) did was a war crime by today's standards, but this strategy was not a war crime back then. Perhaps this is a moot point to some, but historians have argued that not nearly as many Herero and Nama peoples

died as has been claimed. Furthermore Hitler never did *anything* comparable to what the Kaiser allegedly did to his own black population, so the author of this new book is at fault for drawing a "*continual genocide*" line against blacks that started with the Kaiser and ended with Hitler.

> *"However, Goering had already planted the seeds of an experiment that would ultimately lead to their genocide. German South-West Africa was to become a testbed for Lebensraum – the twisted policy of expansion that was to form the heart of Hitler's ideology."*

What nonsense. But white America's "*Manifest Destiny*" and the Anglo-Saxons' "*White Man's Burden*" were not "*twisted [policies] of expansion*"? Nice bias. The Germans were emulating the Anglo-Saxons, French and Belgians: in order to do so they needed a larger labor supply and more earth resources, which they found in Africa. They never intended to exterminate black peoples.

> *"The ideas were developed in the 1870s by a writer, Friedrich Ratzel, who distorted Darwin's theory of evolution to argue that migration was essential for the long-term survival of a race. To stop migrating, so the theory went, was to stop advancing and risk being overtaken by other races better fitted for survival."*

Darwin was a Brizi Anglo-Saxon, not a "*Nazi German.*"

> *"What better solution for the Germans living in the crowded cities of the Rhineland than to create a new Germany on African soil? And it was easy to justify the elimination of the local Africans because they were an 'inferior race'.*
>
> *However, the Herero and the Nama did not prove quite as 'inferior' as the German occupiers thought. For years they stubbornly resisted being driven off their lands into the desert to die, despite huge loss of life at the hands of the Schutztruppe (colonial army) and their 'cleansing patrols'.*
>
> *But by 1905 the survivors were weary and weakened. The final straw came when the Kaiser issued an imperial decree expropriating the African lands.*
>
> *Most of the Africans surrendered and were rounded up into concentration camps to build the colony's new railways – gruelling work where men were routinely beaten and women workers systematically raped. On one section of the line, two-thirds of the prisoners died in 18 months."*

Any proof of these accusations besides the Brizi Lie, er, I mean Blue Book?

> *"But a sinister new idea was forming in the evil minds of the governors of German South-West Africa. An 'anthropologist' was commissioned to investigate the prisoners, who reported that it was of 'vital importance' for the success of the German colonial project that those races deemed 'unfit for labour' should be allowed to disappear. 'The struggle for our own existence' depends on it, he warned."*

Note the childish Brizi bias: "*sinister*", "*evil*", "*prisoners*" and the phrase "*unfit for labor.*"

> *"And so the first Holocaust was born. Shark Island – a bleak rocky islet in the harbour outside Luderitz – would become the world's first death camp and the most feared place on earth for all the black peoples of South-West Africa."*

Since there was no "*holocaust*" to begin with, how could this have been the "*first holocaust*"? What about the Amerindian holocaust? David Stannard wrote a book about it: *American Holocaust: The Conquest of the New World*. And what about the African slave trade that claimed the lives of an estimated 100,000,000 African men, women and children, and which was run not by Germans but by Africans themselves, Arabs, Anglo-Saxons and Jews?

> *"It inspired such terror that on being told he was to be sent there one Herero prisoner fell*

to the ground bleeding profusely, having drilled his fingers into his neck in a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The Kaiser may have had "death camps," but Hitler didn't.

Even by the standards of brutality administered by the Germans up to now, what happened inside Shark Island was appalling beyond belief.

A missionary who was one of the first to enter the camp was shocked by what he saw: 'A woman who was so weak from

> *illness that she could not stand, crawled to some of the other prisoners to beg for water. The overseer fired five shots at her. Two shots hit her: one in the thigh, the other smashing her forearm.'*
>
> *Another observer tells of the abuse of prisoners forced to carry heavy loads from boats on the shore: 'on one occasion, I saw a woman carrying a child of under a year old slung on her back and with a heavy sack of grain on her head.*
>
> *'The sand was very steep and the sun was baking. She fell down on her face and the heavy sack fell partly across her and partly across the baby. A corporal hit her with a leather whip for more than four minutes, and whipped the baby as well'."*

If this is all true, then yes, these were terrible and unpardonable crimes against humanity. But *Hitler* never did any of this, so what is the author's point in trying to tie this to the Nazis: to evoke more unwarranted sympathy for the Jews by using farcical Anglo-Saxon "*concern*" for these black people as a convenient trump card?

> *"Shark Island, off the coast of the Namibian German colony, was the site of the world's first death camp – the German invention that culminated in the Holocaust of World War II, the greatest mass crime of the 20th century."*

Quatsch! This was not the "*first death camp*": Did we forget about England's South African death camps, the Andersonville death camp (Civil War era), or Yanki America's numerous death camps for Amerindians and Filipinos? The "*death camp*" was not a "*German invention*" nor did it culminate in genocide of Jewish people in World War II.

> *"The most important witness to the atrocities of Shark Island was the newly invented Kodak roll-film camera, which was used by wealthier German officers to take home 'mementoes' of their time there. One surviving snap shows a boy aged about five, his stomach bloated from malnutrition, his only clothing a torn sleeveless vest. In another, an officer poses among the prisoners.*
>
> *Wearing his military tunic, he stands rigid and poised, walking cane in hand, a group of ragged and frightened African women at his feet.*
>
> *Many of these photographs of prisoners being mistreated and humiliated were turned into postcards to send back home, often captioned with sardonic comments.*
>
> *The rape and sexual exploitation of women was not just commonplace but celebrated, and many semi-pornographic images, too, were made into postcards to be posted back to Berlin, Hamburg or Munich.*

> *Unsurprisingly, the inmates started to die in large numbers. Food was so scarce that, according to a witness, when rations were distributed, 'prisoners fought like wild animals and killed each other to secure a share'. Others scavenged at the water's edge searching for limpets, sea urchins or anything else edible."*

Sounds like what the Germans had to undergo after World War I and World War II under Anglo-Saxon occupation.

> *"Those who were not left to die were worked to death, being compelled to carry large stones across the island and drag them into the freezing waters of the bay. They were forced to stand knee-high in the icy sea until they had to be pulled out and their limbs massaged back to life.*
>
> *After two years, the camp was forced to close – 70 per cent of its inhabitants were dead, and of those still alive a third were so sick the camp commander believed 'they were likely to die in the near future'.*
>
> *But this wasn't before the prisoners had become a resource exploited in the name of medical and racial science in terrible anticipation of the atrocities of the Third Reich."*

There's that biased terminology again—designed to bias you against the Germans via atrocity propaganda, which is always short on facts and heavy on appeals to emotion.

> *"In one of the local concentration camps, at a place called Swakopmund, women were forced to boil the severed heads of their own people, and scrape the flesh, sinews and ligaments off the skull with shards of broken glass. The victims may have been people they had known or even relatives. The skulls were packed into crates and sent off to museums and universities in Germany.*
>
> *Most notorious of all was the Shark Island camp physician, Dr Bofinger. He carefully decapitated the bodies of 17 prisoners, including a one-year-old girl. After breaking open the skulls he removed and weighed the brains before placing each head in preserving alcohol and sealing them in tins for export to the University of Berlin."*

Assuming this happened, the Nazis never did anything comparable to this to any of their victims. All of the "*experimentation*" evidence was concocted by the Allies for the IMT. More such unsubstantiated rubbish and terminal bias follows:

> *"There they were used in experiments to prove the similarity between the Nama people and anthropoid apes in a terrible*

> *prefiguring of the darkest race experiments of Josef Mengele, the Nazi 'Angel of Death', who similarly sent body parts from Auschwitz back to Berlin.*
>
> *Other experiments were conducted on live prisoners. In a spurious bid to determine whether scurvy – an illness caused by poor nutrition – was contagious, Bofinger injected prisoners with arsenic and opium, 'opening up the bodies' after they had died. No wonder it was said that anyone who went into Dr Bofinger's field hospital 'would not come out alive'."*

"*It was said*," eh—by whom? When? Where? Under what circumstances? This wouldn't be the Brizi anti-German Blue Book speaking now, would it? This is unsubstantiated, all of it. Since we have already dealt with some of these tall-tales I will save further details and analysis for later.

> *"In 1914, World War I broke out and the following year the South African Army seized the colony which had been such a crucible for evil. Germany's African empire had ended and, after the war, Namibia became a South African mandate, finally achieving independence in 1990."*

In reality, Germany only colonized a couple of African countries. They had joined the African land grab quite late. France, Belgium and England had much more territory there, along with vast

territories in the Middle East and elsewhere; for example, all of India. And lest we forget, the Brizis (not the Germans) created a global Commonwealth of Nations subservient to the Crown: America, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Australia.[129]

> *"But Germany's obsession with eugenics did not end in 1915. A few decades later, the people and ideas that drove this merciless colonial experiment would play a vital role in the formation of the Nazis."*

This Brizi journalist's verbiage is so over-the-top as to be comical at this point.

> *"Like his father more than half a century before, Reichsmarschall Herman Goering dreamed of a German expansion in which the weaker people of the earth were destined to fall prey to the stronger."*

Welcome to the age of Social Darwinism and Western Imperialism, Mr. Williams. Where do you hail from again?

> *"But there is an even more direct and sinister link between the rise of Nazis and Namibia. One of the veterans of the*

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[129] For a comprehensive account of British imperialism, see Sinclair Kennedy's *The Pan-Angles*, Clarence Streit's *Union Now* and Lawrence Dennis's *The Dynamics of War and Revolution*. Please consult Max Boot's *The Savage Wars of Peace* as an antidote to the myth of "*peaceful America*."

genocide was a Bavarian senior lieutenant called Franz Xavier von Epp, who spent his life propagating the notion that the German people needed to expand their territory at the expense of 'lower races'.

In 1922, by then a general, he recruited the young Adolf Hitler into a Right-wing militia in Munich and introduced the future Fuhrer to the elite who would one day control the Nazis.

One of them was Von Epp's deputy – Ernst Rohm, founder of the notorious Nazi stormtroopers. Through the connection to Von Epp and other old soldiers of the African colonies, Hitler and Rohm were able to procure a consignment of surplus colonial Schutztruppe uniforms.

Designed for warfare on the savannah of Africa, the shirts were golden brown. The [Nazis']...who wore them were thenceforth known famously as the Brown Shirts. It's no wonder that in countless pictures and propaganda films, Hitler and Von Epp stand side by side.

Not long ago, Germany's Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul travelled to Namibia to ask for forgiveness, using the term 'genocide' to describe the German treatment of the Herero and Nama.

> *A decent gesture, you might think. But her act was not well-received at home and condemned in the German Press. And she made not a single mention of the existence of the Namibian death camps."*

They were concentration camps, not death camps, which is probably the reason why no "*death camps*" were mentioned.

> *"More than a century on, the terrible events that took place at Shark Island, and their link to the rise of the Nazis, remain a sordid secret that modern Germany, it seems, still cannot bring itself to acknowledge."*[130]

Perhaps modern Germany "*cannot bring itself to acknowledge*" that all these Brizi Blue Book allegations were really just a toxic brew of bald-faced lies, gross exaggerations and anti-German bias? Maybe, just maybe, that could be the reason?

Reality check: European and pre-Nazi German crimes in Africa

Journalist Nigel Fountain wrote on 26 January 2007:

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[130] Michael Williams, "Hitler's Holocaust blueprint: A new book reveals how the Kaiser's Germany used concentration camps in Africa to advance their theories of racial supremacy," *Daily Mail on the Web*, September 23, 2010, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1314399/Hitlers-Holocaust-blueprint-Africa-concentration-camps-used-advance-racial-theories.html#ixzz1DJP5k6LZ (accessed August 7, 2014).

"....From March 1916 to August 1918, von Lettow-Vorbeck marched his spectacularly efficient band – plus African porters, who Paice calls 'military carriers' – a distance equivalent to that between Paris and St Petersburg. The troops took in German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique), marched back to German East Africa and then lunged into Northern Rhodesia, eluding the forces of the British Empire – British, Kenyan, Indian, Nigerian, South African et al – en route.

....What if, for instance, the Germans had been allowed to create a vast colony made up of former Belgian and Portuguese possessions, as the French and British apparently contemplated?) But most of all it is a story of the nightmare shaped by European imperial fantasies and lethally visited on African societies."

Yes, *all* Europeans, not just Germans.

"The warring troops were accompanied by hundreds of thousands of carriers, pressed into servitude. They carried their loads across a terrain where, lurking in the pre-first world war past, there were horrors that would take one more generation to be unleashed on Europe: King Leopold's Congolese holocaust, mass murder in Portuguese slave states and German genocide in South-West Africa."

This "*German genocide*" is in reference to the extirpation of the Herero, an event that preceded the Nazis by several years. The commander in charge of the campaign, Lothar von Trotha, was a German Sheridan. While extirpation warfare was not Lothar's original intent, it became his intent: the Hereros' *guerrilla* tactics were highly effective and correspondingly time consuming to counteract conventionally. It was easier for the Germans – as it was for Sheridan, Sherman and Grant in their respective wars against Amerindians – to wage resource war against the Hereros than to continue engaging them in irregular skirmishes.[131] Resource warfare, or unlimited warfare, is often mistaken for deliberate genocide when in fact it isn't about genocide. Rather, it is a terrible and extremely effective means of waging war against irregular forces and their base areas of support. In the light of this no one should be surprised to learn from author Paice that "*...the British emerge as marginally, just marginally, less awful.*" In fact the British did not care what their African "*carriers*" thought:

> "*...There are no words from the carriers in Paice's book – 'the jackal and vulture devour them,' wrote a British officer in rain-sodden Nyasaland in November 1917, 'each one a hero, though unknown to them'. But Paice's numbers do the job. The British official military death toll in east Africa was*

[131] I recommend Dr. John Grenier's *The First Way of War* for more on American extirpation/resource warfare against the Amerindians.

> *11,189; the official figure for carriers who died was 95,000."*

Shall we henceforth call this "*Brizi England's genocide of Africans*"? We should if we accept the German actions under Lothar von Trotha's command "*genocide*." After all, more African carriers perished fighting for the Brizis in East Africa than died in von Trotha's concentration camps:

> "*Paice estimates that at least 650,000 carriers and civilians died in German Ruanda-Urundi and German East Africa. By 1917-18, with manpower drained from east Africa's land and no rain, famine ensued. Then came the 'disease of the wind', the Spanish flu epidemic, and between 1.5 and 2 million died in sub-Saharan Africa.*"[132]

This was an unmistakable crime. Some 650,000 Africans perished because Germany wanted to profit from their exploitation. This was a genuine German crime against humanity and it should be recognized and acknowledged as such. Likewise, those Filipinos, Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Amerindians who died at the hands of American greed and exploitation should also be recognized as victims of crimes against humanity. *Every* Western imperialist nation is guilty of similar crimes.

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[132] Nigel Fountain, "The Kaiser's jihad," *The Guardian on the Web*, January 26, 2007, http://www.theguardian.com/books/2007/jan/27/featuresreviews.guardianreview4 (accessed November 16, 2013).

In closing, author Ole Kreiberg shrewdly wrote of Nazi Germany:

> *"It is...important to understand that there was neither immigration to nor immigrants in Germany from the third world in the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's. German National Socialism was first and foremost about asserting Germany and the German people – e.g., in relation to the Versailles Treaty with its harsh consequences for the German people – whereas the idea of race was less important. Hitler said several times that National Socialism was for Germany and not intended for export. Even the hostility toward Jews was rooted in classical anti-Semitism, with its allegation of a secret Jewish world conspiracy; the matter of race was more ambiguous.*
>
> *The 'best friends' and allies of Nazi Germany were Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Finland, all of whom (except Japan) dispatched considerable military forces to the eastern front to fight on Germany's side. If the campaign against the Soviet Union had as its chief purpose German expansion (Lebensraum), then it is difficult to understand what interest these countries had in participating on the German side.*[133]

[133] Indeed, what did they hope to gain from a German alliance? This is especially important to ask about Hitler's

Nearly half of the soldiers in the Waffen-ϟϟ were foreigners at the end of the war. E.g., there was ϟϟ-division Galizien (Galicia), composed of Ukrainian volunteers, as well as ϟϟ-division Handschar, which was composed of Bosnian Muslim volunteers. The Waffen-ϟϟ was the first German multicultural army and to this day the most cosmopolitan. Apart from that there was in the regular German Army the Indian Legion, composed of 4,000 Indian volunteers, as well as an Arabic Corps named "Freies Arabien." Spain dispatched to the eastern front the Azul Division which, among others, was composed of General Franco's Moroccan elite troops. These troops took part in getting the fascist regime into power in Spain.[134]

The campaign against the Soviet Union was first and foremost an ideological crusade against communism. The Nazis called communism "Jewish Bolshevism," as it was believed that the Jews were behind communism. It was, according to the Nazis, necessary to clamp down particularly hard on the Jews because communism was regarded as the greatest danger to Germany and humanity."

Slavic allies. Hitler was anti-Russian Slav, not anti-Eastern European Slav.

[134] Ole Kreiberg, "The Aryan Idea and Nazi Germany," http://www.patriot.dk/aryan1.html (accessed November 11, 2013). *Edited by Veronica Clark.*

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18. First Memorial to Black Victims of Nazi Discrimination

In a September 16, 2007 article by Michael Leidig we read: *"Now bin Adam is to make history in Germany by becoming the first black person to be given a memorial in his adopted country as an individual victim of the genocide of the Third Reich. A Stolperstein – a bronze 'stumbling block' – will be erected on the ground outside the house in Berlin where he lived."*

As we know there was no genocide of blacks. However, a memorial is respectable and overdue. Blacks fought valiantly for the Kaiser and several gave their lives for Hitler's Germany.

> *"Bin Adam, who was born in Tanzania, joined the then colonial German East Africa services when he was 10 years old and served with the army. He emigrated to Berlin in 1929, where he immediately got into trouble with the authorities by walking into the Foreign Ministry and demanding his outstanding service pay."*

Hitler and the Nazis were not in power until 1933, so this cannot be attributed to the Nazis.

> *"Although his request was refused, he decided to stay, working as a waiter in hotels and taking small parts in films. He had roles in more than 20 movies with stars such as Zarah Leander, Hans Albers and Willy Birgel, even after the war broke out. He also taught Swahili at the Oriental Workshop.*
>
> *He married a German woman, Maria Schwander, and they had three children – Adam, Annemarie and Bodo – but his family struggled to make ends meet because of his excesses, which included numerous affairs that resulted in several illegitimate children. He was still in dispute with the authorities over money for his time in the armed forces when he was arrested in 1941, charged with the crime of 'miscegenation' – racial intermarriage – and taken to Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where he died in November 1944."*

Please allow me to reword this as it really went down. So this African man who had fought honorably for the Kaiser's Germany demanded pay he felt he was entitled to, which may or may not be true, and got into trouble with the pre-Nazi authorities. But he *chose* to remain in Germany nevertheless. He then worked as a well-paid actor and lecturer, two jobs that many white Germans would have killed for and was even allowed to marry a white German woman and father three mixed-race children with her with no problem at

all. What the article leaves out is that Husen challenged the authorities *again*, this time the Nazi authorities, demanding his alleged "*back pay*". It was only after he did this, i.e. raised more trouble and brought undue attention unto himself, that he was ever charged with "*miscegenation*"—in 1941. He had lived unhampered and was working in Nazi Germany up until that year. On top of this, Husen had had *numerous* affairs. It was these combined actions that earned him his KZ sentence, not his marriage to a white German woman. The article then states he died in Sachsenhausen, but his death was not the result of murder. He died from natural causes and his ashes were given to his son Bodo. If truth be told, white people suffered far more under Hitler than non-white people. Jews, Poles and Slavs are white peoples.

> "*The plaque, which will stand outside his former home on Brunnenstrasse in Berlin's Mitte district, comes with the release of a book about him,* Truthful Till Death, *by Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst. The book focuses attention on the persecution of black people under the Third Reich, which included forced sterilisation and, ultimately, extermination.*"

Bechhaus-Gerst's research only provides us with half of the story, which is anti-Nazi. While most Africans in Germany *were* persecuted in some way and many had to undergo sterilization or leave Germany, countless others were treated better than Africans in the American South or even white Anglo-Saxon POWs. In many (if not most) cases

black people were treated better than Jewish people in Germany.

> *"By the start of the 20th century, Germany had extensive colonies in Africa and it is often claimed that German doctors carried out genetic experiments on East Africans. After the First World War, France occupied the German Rhineland, deploying colonial African soldiers as the occupying force. The result was hundreds of children born to German women by African soldiers who then became a target for Hitler. In* Mein Kampf, *he referred to them as 'Rhineland Bastards'."*

The French used blacks as cannon fodder whereas Hitler denounced such use of black troops in white wars as *"criminal."*[135] As for *Mein Kampf*, Hitler referred to them as everyone at that time referred to them. One must understand that his book was intended for 1920's German public consumption and the German public at that time was hostile towards blacks living and assimilating in Germany (like all other white peoples back then).

> *"By 1937, every identified mixed-race child in the Rhineland had been forcibly sterilised, often without anesthetic. By the outbreak of war most black people had fled. The few who remained were exterminated."*

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[135] See my book, *Black Nazis II: Ethnic Minorities and Foreigners in Hitler's Armed Forces: An Unbiased History.*

This is inaccurate. Less than half were sterilized. Some of them, like Erika Ngambi ul Kuo, were able to talk their way out of sterilization, and some (like her) even went on to have children (in many cases of mixed racial heritage). Per eyewitness testimony, in a few cases no anesthetic was used for the sterilization procedure. But bear in mind similar abuses of this practice occurred in all Western nations at that time, so this is hardly an objective and contextualized assessment of Nazi German treatment of all black people. Furthermore Americans sterilized at least 70,000 people around that time and most of the victims were black.[136]

Reality check: "Bastards of the boche" treated worse than "Rhineland bastards"

Blacks and mulattoes were not alone in their suffering. German children, especially the *Lebensborn* children, were experimented on, abused, murdered, raped and tortured.

Deutsche Welle reported in 2013:

> "*German authorities on Thursday, Feb 19, confirmed a report by daily* Suedeutsche Zeitung *that French 'war children' would be able to receive German citizenship.*

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[136] Michael Leidig, "First memorial to black victims of Nazi genocide," *The Guardian on the Web*, September 15, 2007, http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/sep/16/secondworldwar.germany (accessed November 16, 2013).

> *The German Interior Ministry said it had held intense consultations with the French government before making the decision.*
> *'The German government is aware of the difficult fate of the French 'war children.' The interior ministry will...accommodate those who want to apply for German citizenship,' a spokesman for the ministry told the AFP news agency.*
>
> *....The move ends decades of discrimination for an estimated 200,000 children who are now in their 60s.*
>
> *Called 'bastards of the boche,' a derogatory wartime French term for Wehrmacht soldiers, many were humiliated and ostracized while their mothers faced public abuse for sleeping with the enemy.*
>
> *In Germany, too, very little was done to acknowledge this particular war legacy."*[137]

And the *Daily Mail* reported these absolutely shocking details of *Lebensborn* abuse and discrimination in 2009:

> *"The idyllic life of the Lebensborn was also brutally shattered in formerly occupied countries like Norway.*

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[137] DW staff, "Berlin Offers Citizenship to Franco-German 'War Children'," *Deutsche Welle on the Web*, February 19, 2009, http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4042677,00.html (accessed November 16, 2013).

Many thousands of their mothers – labelled 'German whores' – were sent to secret prison camps, where they were virtually slave labourers.

The children were officially classified by the Norwegian government as 'rats' and Nazi 'whore children'.

Now elderly, some still get spat on in the street. The Norwegian government even tried sending 8,000 to Australia to get rid of them.

As well as being locked in asylums, suicide rates among Lebensborn children were up to 20 times higher than normal for the population, while alcoholism, drug abuse and criminality were also rife.

'It's typical that they've suffered from depression and low self-esteem,' says Spydevold.

'This is hardly surprising when you've spent your formative years being called a German idiot, a no-good bastard who doesn't deserve to be alive.'

Campaigners are also attempting to bring the Norwegian government to court over documented evidence of drugs trials carried out on both children and mothers.

Witnesses and documents say they were force-fed LSD, mescaline and other substances during experiments by the Norwegian military. The irony of all this, given what happened to the Jews, is beyond further comment.

Perhaps the best known of the offspring of a Norwegian mother and a German soldier father was Anni-Frid Lyngstad, the brunette singer from the pop group Abba.

She and her family fled the post-war persecution by moving to Sweden, where her secret was not known.

Others were less fortunate, being beaten and raped.

The post-war hatred towards the offspring of German soldiers was so great that psychologists even concluded that women who had taken part in the scheme were 'of limited talent and asocial psychopaths, some of them seriously backward'.

The words 'father was a German' were indictment enough to send children from the previously occupied Scandinavian countries to mental hospitals, where many were tortured and raped.

They were deemed dangerous because of their 'Nazi genes' and capable of forming a fascist fifth column.

Harriet von Nickel, born in Norway in March 1942, suffered years of abuse after her mother agreed to have a child with a German officer as part of the programme. After being fostered at the end of the war, she was chained up with a dog in the yard. As a six-year-old, she was thrown into the river by a man from her village, who said he wanted to 'see if the witch would drown or float'.

When she was nine, she had the shape of a Nazi symbol brutally scored into her forehead with bent nails.

Last year, a group of Lebensborn launched a legal action before the European Court of Human Rights, seeking compensation from the Norwegian government of between £50,000 and £200,000.

The case was dismissed; instead, they were offered a £2,000 token.

'The stigmatisation and the shame were so absolute it took us 50 years to come forward,' said Gerd Fleischer, one of those compensated, whose father was a German officer.

He fled back to Germany from Norway after the war and Gerd faced years of violence when her mother re-married a Norwegian resistance fighter after the war.

Her new 'father' detested Germans and took out his hatred on Gerd.

Legal papers also show that Lebensborn children were raped, with the blessing of staff, by other inmates in psychiatric hospitals for the crime of having German fathers.

Priests recommended that the children should be sterilised to prevent them growing up as Nazis and waging war in later years.

Among thousands of harrowing episodes, Gerd Andersen, also from Norway, was sexually abused by a teacher in front of the whole class, while his friend, Karl Zinken, was placed in a special school for mentally retarded children where he was raped."[138]

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[138] Andrew Malone, "Stolen by the Nazis: The tragic tale of 12,000 blue-eyed blond children taken by the SS to create an Aryan super-race," January 9, 2009, http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1111170/Stolen-Nazis-The-tragic-tale-12-000-blue-eyed-blond-children-taken-SS-create-Aryan-super-race.html (accessed September 4, 2014).

And on and on it went. Makes you think of "*Nordic*" Norway differently, doesn't it?

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End of Book One

Mulatto actress Editha Horn

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Nazis are capitalizing on the swastika's traditional meaning among Africans

BLACK NAZIS: Fritz Delfs, leader of the Nazis in Tanganyika, the former German East Africa that Hitler is demanding, soft-pedals Aryan supremacy credo in propounding Nazi ideology, and capitalizes traditional use of the swastika by the natives as a symbol of fertility. Large percentage of population is half-caste, and half-breeds, quadroons and octoroons included in the count that is the basis of Berlin's claim that a third of the white population of Tanganyika is German. Even full-blooded Ne-

zon of sending station. RCA engineers report intermittent reception at Riverhead, L. I., of London telecasts. This proves telecast rays are not always lost in space after traveling to the horizon. May open means of terrifically extending present constricted range of teletransmitters.

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